

SATURDAY NIGHT

THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

Vol. 54, No. 5

Three Sections

TORONTO, CANADA, DECEMBER 3, 1938

Established A.D. 1887

10 Cents

THE FRONT PAGE—

THE real misfortune of Mr. Chamberlain at Munich is not due to what he did, which is very probably in essence what any government of Great Britain would have had to do. It is in the fact that what had to be done involved the registering in a very open and inescapable manner of the great change which has taken place over a period of ten years in the strategic position of Great Britain in relation to continental Europe. It is putting it mildly to say that the extent of that change was not even suspected by the governments and peoples of the greater part of the world, until it was made manifest by the Munich agreement; and it is not the policy involved in the Munich agreement that has caused the tremendous shift in the feelings and attitudes of other nations, and especially of the United States, but rather the changed underlying strategic factors which made that policy necessary.

It was perhaps natural that Mr. Chamberlain on his return from Munich should seek to put the best face on this revelation of the new strategic situation, by representing the agreement as a diplomatic triumph and as guaranteeing a great deal more peace than is really in sight at the moment; but it might have been better if he had taken the world into his confidence to the extent of admitting that neither Great Britain nor France is in any position to face a major war.

A GOOD many people appear to assume that the new and greatly weakened strategic position of Great Britain is permanent and inescapable. This does not appear to us to be a necessary conclusion. It is due in the main to the enormous strength of Germany in the air and to the relative accessibility of British nerve-centres and inaccessibility of German nerve-centres to hostile aircraft, plus the fact that the art of defence against air attack has lagged far behind the development of the attacking power. This is obviously a highly complex condition, and its durability may be greater or less than is generally assumed. One point is certain: that the present

CONTROL DOESN'T KILL

On page 27 of this issue is an article on the Power Companies of the Province of Quebec, which we recommend to the attention of all our readers, whether they are interested in the investment prospects of those enterprises or not. While the future of the power industry in Quebec seems to lie completely in the hands of a government commission, that body has acted so far with such wisdom and restraint that no detriment to sound investment appears likely.

military effectiveness of Germany is being maintained at the expense of a tension such as no European people has endured in time of peace since modern capitalism was developed, and such as no people can endure in permanency. It would obviously become even more unendurable during a protracted war (though the motive for enduring it would also be enhanced at least for a time); and nobody credits Germany with the ability to fight such a war as she did in 1914-18. But that is wholly beside the mark in view of the fact that the British and French nerve-centres might easily be paralyzed in three weeks, with military results vastly exceeding those which the Germans achieved in 1914 by the mere occupation of frontier territory.

But the maintenance of the present degree of air superiority, along with the other defence preparations which are equally necessary, may be more than Germany can keep up for an indefinite period; while Great Britain is fully capable of that greatly increased effort in the air which appears at present to be the only effective method of defence against air invasion. On this theory it is sound policy to live at peace with Germany on such terms as one can in the hope that the possible terms will in future become less painful.

The Psychological Factor

THIS factor of the tension under which the German people are working has an interesting effect in limiting the objectives which Herr Hitler can pursue at any given time. He cannot go after anything that the German people have not been persuaded to regard as worth enduring tension for. So far as the strategic position was concerned he need not have limited himself to Czechoslovakia in October at all; he might have added a demand for portions of Belgium, Holland and Switzerland. But the German people had been worked up into a frenzy about Czechoslovakia and not about Belgium, Holland and Switzerland. Even after Czechoslovakia, and in spite of the fact that the objectives there were obtained without the ultimate tension of war, he found it necessary to relax tension by letting them have another go at the Jews, an "enemy" upon whom they can expend their sadistic instincts without risk and even with good momentary effects upon the national exchequer.

It is quite clear already that it is going to be far more difficult to get the Germans excited about colonies, at least to the point of maintaining their tension long enough to make the demand for them effective. In this sense, every future objective of the Hitler policy becomes more difficult of achievement in so far as the achievement requires an intense emotional drive on the part of the German people at large. The earlier objectives were easy; they were things about which any proud nation could be stirred to deep



THE LAMBETH WALK reaches the World of Art. This interpretation by William Roberts, priced at \$500, is one of the canvases in the current exhibition of The London Group, at the New Burlington Galleries, London. Oi!

feeling with no trouble at all; stoppage of reparations, remilitarization of the Rhineland, even the Anschluss with Austria. But colonies are another matter, and South American "German" settlements are a long way off, and it would take time to convince the mass of Germans that even Switzerland is a country of atrocious tyranny and that Germans in it are in danger of being crushed by "inferior" races.

The military and economic resources of Germany are of course enlarged with every step in the Hitler program. The psychological power of the Nazi party, which is just as important an element in the execution of that program, may diminish in almost the same ratio. The prospect is not a certainty, but it looks like a fairly good chance.

No Need of "War Party"

IT IS important that "responsible" criticism of Mr. Chamberlain should not go to the length of asserting that he ought to have gone to war. Mr. Churchill, who is certainly the most responsible of the critics, or perhaps the most critical of the responsible people, seems to be carefully avoiding that error. For a party to come to power in Great Britain on the policy that war with Germany is desirable, or even that it was desirable and should have been made in October, would obviously be an extremely dangerous situation. It is legitimate to say that Mr. Chamberlain went into the Munich negotiations with inadequate preparations, and was thereby prevented from getting all that he might have done out of those negotiations. It is legitimate to say (though many of his critics are debarred from saying it) that his government has neglected the country's defences and permitted other countries to take undue advantage of its condition. But it is not legitimate for an Opposition to appeal to the country with the cry that the state of peace which it now enjoys is cowardly and disastrous; for the victory of such a party at the polls would make it practically impossible to negotiate with the country against which it was calling for war.

War is not a thing which a peaceable democracy can decide upon in advance of the time when the current situation makes it necessary. It should never be determined upon on the basis of a situation which

existed some months or even some weeks ago. Germany is now in occupation of part of Czechoslovakia and in virtual control of the rest. That is a fact which France and Great Britain have recognized and accepted, it is over and done with, and the world has to get used to it and live with it. It is impossible to fight an election now on the question whether it should or should not have been allowed to happen.

Two Years for Going Home

IT WOULD be interesting to know how far it is necessary, in the Province of Quebec, to take a case before one can induce the judge before whom it is heard to take cognizance of the plea that the law under which it is brought is unconstitutional. It sounds like a point which might well be taken into consideration at almost any stage of the proceedings, if it is really the desire of the courts to execute justice in accordance with law as constitutionally enacted. But this was not the view taken by the judge who heard the case of Francois Xavier Lessard, the man who broke into his own home in Quebec after it had been "padlocked" by the provincial police under the extremely dubious law for the suppression of whatever the Quebec government likes to regard as communist propaganda; for he refused to rule on the point of constitutionality and sentenced the prisoner to two years' imprisonment.

Not knowing the special circumstances which led to this sentence, we should not of course dream of describing it as outrageous. But we have no hesitation in saying that in ordinary circumstances a sentence of two years in prison, for the "offence" of entering one's own home in defiance of a law concerning whose constitutionality there is grave and widespread doubt, and without the infliction of any damage upon the police officers charged with the enforcement of that law, would be outrageous in the highest degree, and that a nominal punishment of a few hours in jail, just for the sake of appearances, would be amply sufficient.

If there were no organization for the purpose of providing funds for the testing of the constitutionality of this law, it is perfectly obvious that

THE PASSING SHOW

BY HAL FRANK

NEW YORK has quietly ritzed Chicago. The World's Fair authorities are seeking the quintuplets as a headline attraction instead of a fan dancer.

CELEBRATED HISTORICAL ENTERPRISES

- 1.—The South Sea Bubble.
- 2.—The Peace of Munich.

All honor to the Lambeth Walk, says Timus. It has permitted the pedestrian finally to come into his own.

You don't realize how very little we know about people until you sit down to the problem of selecting suitable Christmas presents for them.

Unrest and rioting are increasing among the French population. It is rumored that Premier Daladier is gravely considering the advisability of having Hitler throw another scare into them.

World's Fair May Have to Fall Back on Bubble Dancer.—*Daily Press*.
We've got our fingers in our ears.

It is reported that "there is less optimism" in the United States concerning business conditions. But even that has an encouraging note. They might have said "increased pessimism."

Question of the Hour: "Are you sure she gave us a present last Christmas?"

We doubt if there can ever be real unity among mankind. People are essentially individual and egotistical, as witness the simple fact that no two persons like their bacon done the same way.

Nobody can deny that Premier Chamberlain is long-sighted. He's been carrying an umbrella for years and finally Great Britain had one of the worst storms in her history.

Horace is very busy these days. He is trying to invent an elastic street-car for use in rush-hour traffic.

Of course, another reason why Canadians and Americans remain at peace with each other is because they couldn't afford not to. Imagine the cost of building Maginot and Siegfried lines from Halifax to Vancouver.

If it is true that trade follows the flag, says Oscar, who has been looking at some international statistics, then the flag must be at half-mast.

Esther says that Mr. Chamberlain has his problems, but she says she is willing to bet that he never had to face the task of finding Christmas presents that cost \$1.50 and look like \$3.50.

—NOTE AND COMMENT

Mr. Lessard would have to spend two years in jail, for he has no resources with which to carry on the expensive business of continued appeals. But this sentence, by its very severity, is found to have the effect of greatly strengthening the hands of the Civil Liberties Union in its campaign for funds with which to finance the appeal.

We continue to find it curious that the English-speaking press of the Province of Quebec, along with the English-speaking representatives in the two Houses of the Parliament of that Province, can see nothing wrong with either the Padlock Law itself, the actions which are being performed under color of its sanction, or the denial of any public aid for the testing of its constitutionality.

Cutworm Foe Wins Medal

THE pale western cutworm, which infests a large area of Alberta, Saskatchewan, Montana and North Dakota, and is in no small degree responsible for the peculiar political ideas which flourish in those quarters, must have turned perceptibly paler when it read the news of the awarding of the medal of the Professional Institute of the Civil Service of Canada to its deadliest enemy, Harold L. Seamans, head of the federal Agriculture Laboratory at Lethbridge. That is, it must if there are any of it left; for Mr. Seamans has gone to town on the cutworm, or at any rate on the pale western variety, so thoroughly that there is talk of establishing a new national park (if the constitution permits and the Provinces don't mind) in which to preserve a few specimens for posterity, like buffalo and passenger pigeons.

Seriously, however, we can imagine no better method of encouraging the vitally important work that is being done for Canada and humanity in general by hundreds of professional men in the un-honored and unsung ranks of the civil service, than this granting of an annual medal for the piece of work which seems outstanding for the year. It dignifies not only the particular achievement of the winner, but the whole effort of the body of civil servants, both federal and provincial, and enhances the prestige of a class and a calling which are of the utmost importance to the country. We are glad to note, as an evidence of the international character of scientific work even when carried on by national governments, that this year's winner is an American, a former private in the U.S. Army of 1917-19, who for seventeen years has placed his talents at the disposal of the Dominion Department of Agriculture—in fair exchange for those of a vast number of promising young Canadians who are doing similar work south of the border.

Inconsistent Americans

THE practice of taking samples of public opinion, by means of a "poll" such as those of the American Institute of Public Opinion, or *Fortune Magazine*, has become very widespread in the United States in recent years and produces some interesting and sometimes amusing results.

One of the most amusing of these results was that of a recent "poll" of opinion upon certain subjects of international relations. The voters in this poll were asked to answer three questions concerning the bombing of civilians in cities in war time. They were first asked whether they thought that all nations should agree not to do such bombing; the answer was overwhelmingly in the affirmative, as 91% thought that such an agreement should be entered into. They were then asked whether the United States should call a conference for the purpose of making such an agreement; and 61% again answered in the affirmative.

But they were finally asked: "Do you think all nations that agreed to such a treaty would keep their word?" Whereupon no less than 87% of the same voters agreed that they did not believe that the nations entering into such a treaty could be trusted.

THIS is typical of the extraordinarily impractical attitude of the Americans in international matters. As many as 87% of them admit that a certain international agreement would be valueless, indeed worse than valueless, for the reason that the less moral nations entering into it could not be relied upon to perform it. But out of this 87%, only 9% think that the agreement should not be entered into.

This is perhaps fundamentally identical with the attitude of those who held that there should be a law prohibiting all trading in alcoholic beverages, and themselves as individuals went out and violated that law a dozen or a hundred times in a year without thinking any the worse of themselves. It is identical with the attitude which set up the League of Nations for the rest of the world to adhere to and then refused to allow the United States to become a member of it.

It is the attitude of a people so simple-minded as to believe that a law, whether international or national, is a good thing in itself, whether it is going to be obeyed or not. It is certainly a very silly and a very dangerous attitude, and we rather suspect that it is not a very moral attitude, because it almost certainly includes the reservation that as soon as it appears that any other nation is on the point of violating its agreement, the United States itself will regard itself as being freed from the obligation. "It will do us no harm, for if it is going to be broken we can break it as well as the next country."

The Foreign Policies of The British Commonwealth

BY NORMAN MacKENZIE

WHILE the Conference on British Commonwealth Relations was meeting in Australia, the governments and peoples of Great Britain and, indirectly, of the other member states of the Commonwealth were faced with one of the greatest international crises in their history—the threatened renewal of the war with Germany. This fact made the objective and detailed consideration of foreign policy by the assembled delegates difficult, for it meant that their discussions were charged with personal anxiety and emotion. It had one interesting quality however; each delegate could give a categorical answer to the question—What do you think your government and country will do if war with Germany does occur now? That answer in all cases was: They will support Britain.

This may satisfy Mr. Chamberlain and his government in the United Kingdom. It may also satisfy the "Imperialists" in the various Dominions. But no student of Commonwealth affairs could help being impressed by the very real concern, expressed by delegates from all of the countries represented, in respect of the unsatisfactory state of the all-important problem in Commonwealth relations, the conduct of foreign policy. The reasons for this concern are due to the fact that the nations of the Commonwealth have not been able to work out any satisfactory basis or procedure for dealing with foreign policy and foreign relations. The reasons for this failure, in turn, are due to the difficulty, if not impossibility, of reconciling the diverse and often conflicting interests of nations as widely separated as Canada, South Africa, India, Australia, and the United Kingdom, with the need for decisive and effective action in times of crisis.

KONIG KONRAD DER JUNGE

A GOLD-crown had he, and a falcon on his wrist;
On a May morning rode he through the early mist.
A saddle sat he, wrought of crimson leather;
A mantle wore he, stitched with gold together.
A steed he rode he, whose fleet hooves trod
The trail anemone in the lush green sod.
Both some fair lady wave from her tower,
Or taken hear he of love's pride and power?
White was the plum tree, white the falcon's wing,
And a brave song sang he, as a king should sing.
O youth ride lightly through untrailing day;
For life hath marked thee whom it will betray!
Sing, sing thou clearly as the soaring lark,
For great days are these, and eternal dark.

Grand Falls, Nfld.

—LENORE A. PRATT

such as the present one. Added to this diversity of interest there is the further problem created by the nature of our governments, which in theory at least are and must be responsible to the people who elect them.

HAD Britain gone to war with Germany, the responsibility for that decision, as for the decision to allow Germany to occupy Czechoslovakian territory, was that of Mr. Chamberlain and his colleagues. I am not here concerned with the wisdom or lack of wisdom of Mr. Chamberlain's policies, save to note in passing that there are a large number of individuals in the United Kingdom who disagree with them. What I am concerned with, however, is the fact that no Canadian can either vote for or against Mr. Chamberlain and his policies, and he is elected representative of the Canadian people has any control over him or his policies. He was elected by the people of Birmingham, and he is responsible to them and to the rest of the electors of the United Kingdom, not to the citizens of Toronto or Montreal. And yet, as I suggested earlier, had Mr. Chamberlain decided on war, there is no doubt in my opinion, that Canada would have been involved in that war.

In saying this I am not blaming Mr. Chamberlain. He is not responsible for Canada's actions or for the nature of Canada's relations to the United Kingdom and the Dominions. For if there is one thing which seems to be becoming increasingly clear, it is that the United Kingdom will not interfere with or prevent Canada from making any changes in the nature of this relationship that she sees fit to make. The responsibility then for this state of affairs is the responsibility of Canada and Canadians; of Mr. King, Dr. Manion, Mr. Woodsworth and their colleagues and supporters.

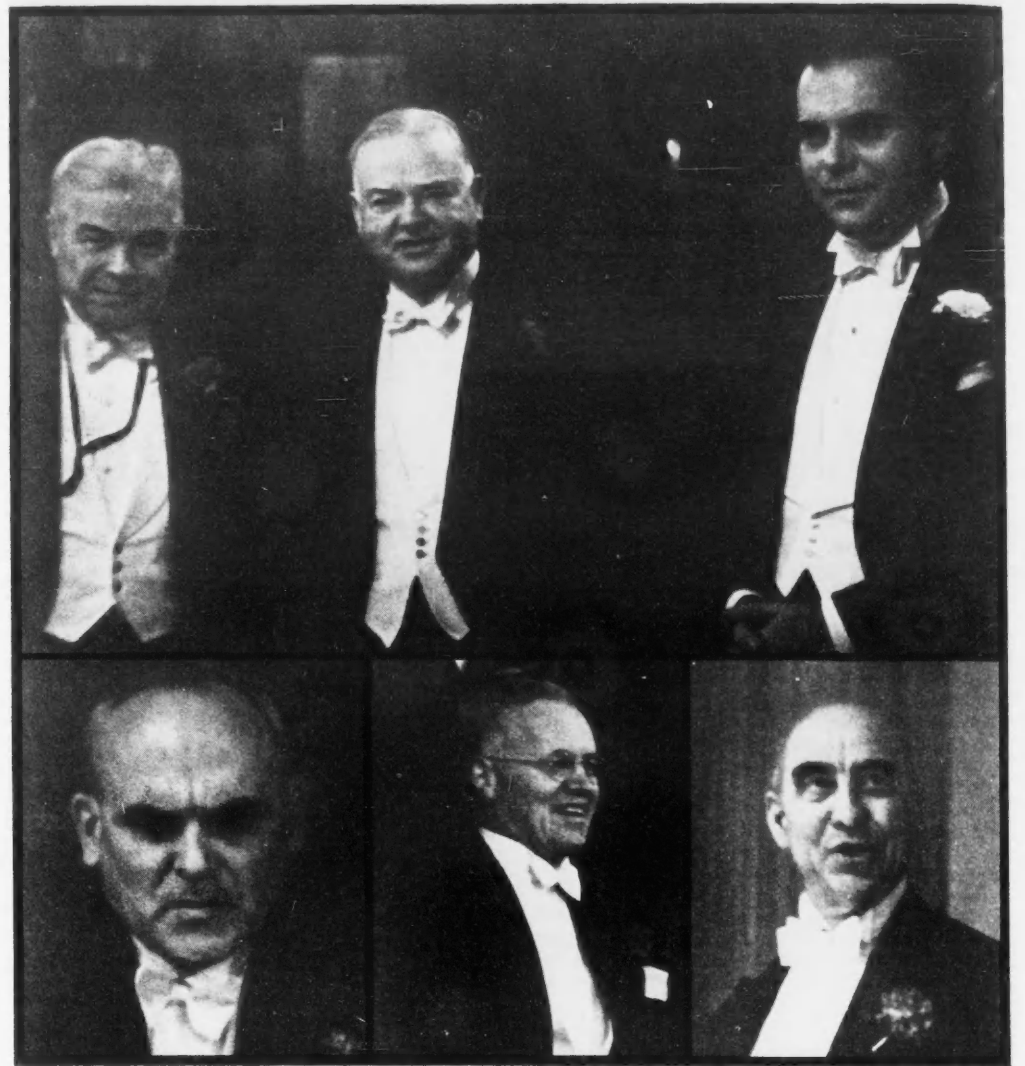
BUT the continued existence of the present relationships, and the problems they create, were the subject of a very interesting discussion at the Conference in Australia. As the statements of the various delegates who took part in the discussion suggest trends and lines of development within the Commonwealth, I propose briefly to outline these statements.

The most important single fact and factor in the present Commonwealth is the United Kingdom. The delegates who represented that country were practically all of the middle and middle right politically and sentimentally. True, Mr. Ernest Bevan and Mr. James Walker, who were there, are Labor M.P.'s, and some of the others professed to be supporters of the Labor Party. But there were none of the left wing people present, or for that matter none from the extreme right. Coming, as they did, from the most important country of the Commonwealth it was natural to find that most of them favored a centralized Commonwealth, a Commonwealth in which common policies could be devised and common action agreed upon and undertaken. They were not particular as to how this centralization should be achieved, whether by federation, or a council of Empire or a development of the Imperial Conferences, or through consultation and the expansion of the machinery for consultation by the appointment of liaison officers to the Foreign Office as Australia has done. What they want is that the Commonwealth should speak in the councils of nations with a united voice. For they know—and they admitted as much—that as long as Great Britain is the greatest nation in the Commonwealth, and occupies the position *vis-à-vis* Europe and the world which she does at present, in times of crisis the *united voice* will almost certainly express the decisions of the government of the United Kingdom. There were one or two members of the United Kingdom delegation who differed from their colleagues, on this point, and who thought that it was inevitable that certain of the Dominions (notably Canada because of her geographical position and the composition of her people) must leave the Commonwealth and become independent nations. But, while the others agreed that Empire Federation or a united voice might be difficult to work out in an organizational way, they were clearly sympathetic to the idea of a centralized Commonwealth.

AUSTRALIAN opinion was divided in this, as in other matters. The present government of that Dominion and the majority of the Australians present at the Conference, as far as I could judge, favor a common policy and a united voice in expressing that policy, together with an increasing measure of consultation. This consultation would consist of devising other and better ways of getting information from the United Kingdom, in respect of foreign affairs, and of learning more speedily and more fully what United Kingdom policy is. In view of the isolated and exposed position of Australia, and the predominantly British character of her people, this attitude is not surprising. Nor is it surprising that it found favor with the United Kingdom group.

There were a number of Australians, members or supporters of the Labor Party and others, who did not agree with their colleagues in this. They were sometimes skeptical of the wisdom of British policy, and in any event felt that Australia's interests were so different from those of the United Kingdom that a common policy could not be in the interest of Australia. Some of them were dubious too about the value of Singapore to Australia, and about the ability of the British fleet to defend them. As the last government in Australia was a Labor one, and as that party has a strong and effective following, these views cannot be ignored.

New Zealand is still, essentially, a colony, and as such is prepared to support the United Kingdom in all major issues of foreign policy. The present Labor government, however, has found it increasingly difficult to agree with the policies and actions of the National government in Great Britain. The New Zealand delegates to the Conference were a representative group, about equally divided between supporters of the government and its opponents. The views they expressed clearly showed this division. Some of them wanted no voice or share in the affairs of Empire, save to be allowed to support Great Britain. Others were keenly critical of Mr. Chamberlain and the policies of his government.



THE FOURTEENTH ANNUAL BANQUET of the York Bible Class of Toronto was this year an exceedingly distinguished gathering. Principal guest-of-honor was the Hon. Herbert Hoover, former President of the United States, seen above with Sir Edward Beatty, President of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and Denton Massey, M.P., founder and leader of the Class. Below, left, Hon. Clarence Howe, Minister of Transport, seems to have brought some of the cares of office along with him. Centre, Hon. Robert Manion, M.P., leader of the Conservative opposition in a characteristically happy mood, and right, Rev. H. H. Bingham, one of the many clergymen, representing all denominations, who addressed the meeting.

—Photos by "Jay".

(prior to the recent crisis at least, and we had dispersed before it ended), and most uncomfortable about the present situation in which they find themselves committed to policies with which they do not agree and over which they have no control.

South Africa, like Canada, is deeply divided on the matter of the Empire. Ardent "Imperialists" among the English-speaking group find their true home in England and would perpetuate the colonial status of South Africa if that were possible. The Afrikaan Nationalists want complete independence in respect of both their internal and external affairs. The militant expansionist policy of both Italy and Germany, however, has occasioned a good deal of concern among thoughtful students of world affairs in South Africa, and both the government and a large body of centre opinion, English-speaking and Afrikaans, seem to feel that continued membership in and some form of co-operation with the other nations of the Commonwealth is essential for the defence of South Africa.

The Indians at the conference, who were representative of moderate opinion in British India, were, like most of their fellow-countrymen, obsessed with the problems of India's inferior status in the Commonwealth, and with the fact that Indians are excluded from the Dominions, and those already within are not accorded rights of citizenship. The result was, the Indians stated, that unless and until India is treated as an equal, Britain and the Commonwealth could not count on Indian support in time of need. So far did their sense of oriental solidarity and unequal treatment go, that they even stated that India would resent Anglo-American co-operation aimed at crushing Japan.

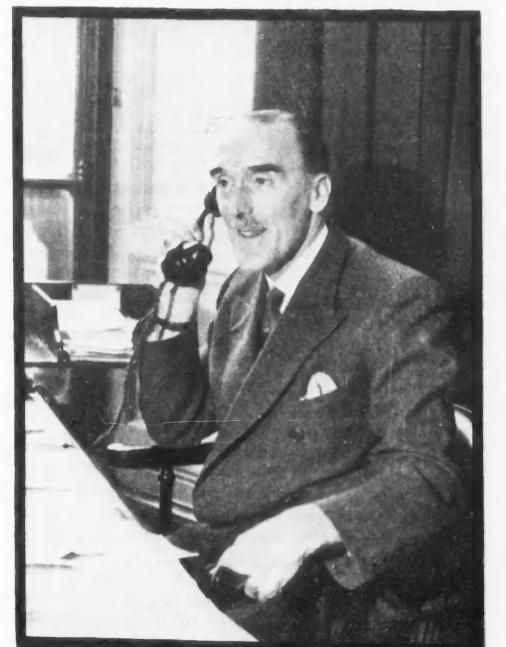
THE Irish group, or at least the more vocal members of that group, furnished the biggest surprise of the Conference by their support of the United Kingdom. One can readily understand Ireland's interest in the fate of Great Britain, in view of her dependence upon United Kingdom markets and her own geographical position in relation to the continent of Europe. But when one considers the comparatively recent unhappy relations of the two countries, it was surprising to hear the Irish pleading the cause of the Commonwealth, and more than one delegate among those present wondered if these statements were representative of a majority of Irish opinion.

Newfoundland was ably represented by a native of Scotland now resident in St. John's. But as he was a member of the United Kingdom delegation and as Newfoundland is no longer self-governing, he appropriately spoke as a member of that delegation.

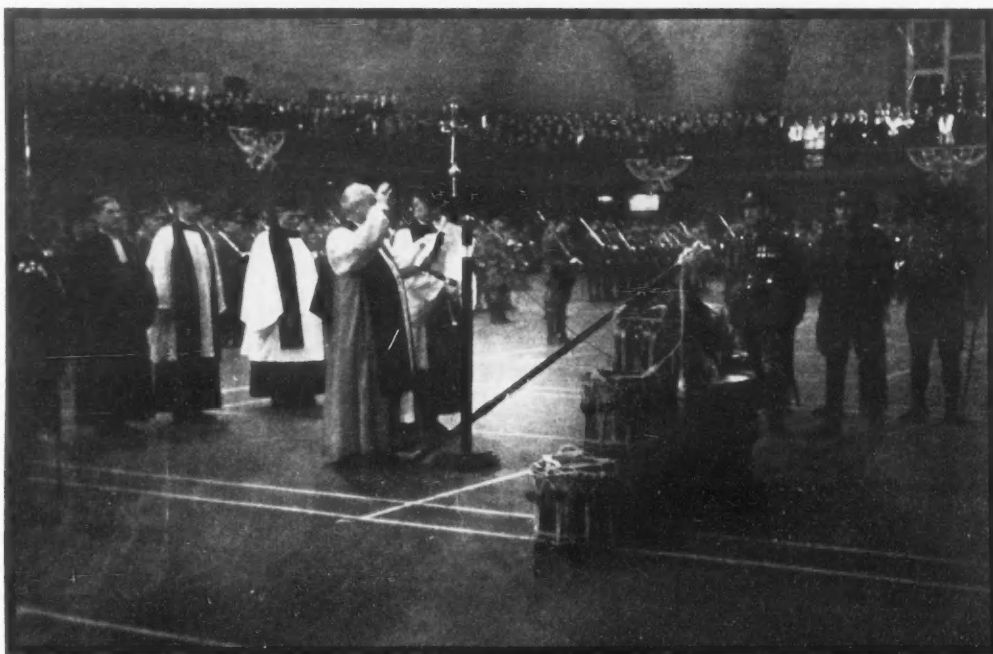
Canadian opinion as represented at the conference was divided. Some felt that a United Commonwealth speaking with one voice was the desirable goal to work for and, while they admitted that it was difficult to create the machinery and develop the procedures to give effect to this and still maintain Dominion autonomy and responsibility, they were opposed to anything which might weaken the ties of Empire or make that Empire less able to bargain effectively in a world of power politics. Others felt that if the Commonwealth were to continue to exist, it could only do so if the principle of diversity, in the relations of the members to each other, were introduced. For, as they pointed out, Australia and New Zealand had very different problems and interests as contrasted with those of India, Ireland, South Africa and Canada, and it would be strange and unnatural if the policies of all of these should be identical. For these reasons it was felt that each Dominion should develop the

type of relationship with Great Britain and the other Dominions which best suited its temperament, its needs, and its interests. In this way it might be possible to reconcile responsibility with co-operation and thus retain the Commonwealth as a going and growing concern. As this opinion seems to coincide with majority opinion in Canada during the past 15 years, as instanced by the attitude of governments and political parties, and particularly as a centralized Commonwealth seems impossible of achievement as far as Canada is concerned, this view of a diversified Commonwealth relationship received a good deal of support. Some Canadians, however, expressed grave doubts as to whether any kind of Commonwealth was possible in the future, and suggested that Canada's desirable and inevitable fate was as a North American nation, in association with the United States and the members of the Pan-American Union.

THESE various opinions serve to illustrate the wide variety of views held by those who attended this Conference. One opinion, which seemed to meet with general agreement, however, was expressed by representative members of every delegation, and that was—in line with the principal conclusion of the Conference held in Toronto in 1933—that the Commonwealth could only continue if it were associated with the larger ideal of a world order in which the rule of law would be upheld, and war and aggression would be kept in check. If this proved impossible then it seemed inevitable that each Dominion and the United Kingdom would be forced to develop independently that line of policy, and that type of relationship with the other nations within its sphere of interest or geography, which would best promote and protect the interests and the welfare of the United Kingdom and of the individual Dominions.



NEW PUBLICITY MAN for the British Army is Major John Hay Beith, better known throughout the world as the author "Ian Hay" and particularly for his war time story "The First Hundred Thousand". Here is Major Beith as he recently took over his duties at the War Office.



AN IMPRESSIVE MILITARY OCCASION was the recent presentation of a new Regimental Standard to the Governor-General's Horse Guards of Toronto, by His Excellency Lord Tweedsmuir. The standard was donated by former officers of the Regiment and was presented to Lieut.-Col. A. E. Nash, M.C., A.D.C., the Officer Commanding. The photograph shows the ceremony of consecration by the Most Rev. Derwyn T. Owen, Primate of All Canada, with the Regiment on parade in the presence of the distinguished gathering of guests.

—Photo by "Jay".

Does Our Education Touch Life?

BY D. D. CALVIN

DOES our education touch life? The answer, off-hand, is "Yes," for in all civilized countries, and particularly in democracies, education is a primary concern of government. But suppose the question means "Does our education provide real preparation for life in its widest sense, does it provide education for democracy?" Is the answer still an off-hand "Yes?"

Education, in the phrase "education for democracy," means something more than the necessary training for the earning of a livelihood. It means the process of developing an individual conscious of himself, of his relation to his own community and of that community's relation to the rest of the world. Conversely, democracy may be thought of as that kind of state or government in which free and enlightened individuals may together live "the good life." Let it be assumed that we in Canada live under institutions that make both these conceptions capable of realization.

Our institutions do not escape criticism from those who live under them. It is said that by giving everyone a vote we have so lowered the average value of the opinions expressed by votes that the total of them is worthless in the choice of leaders and policies. It is said that the candidates for these votes are of a lower standard than those who appealed to a smaller electorate. It is said that "Vox populi vox Dei" is a myth, that democratic government is inherently inefficient, and so on.

There is at least one common source of these criticisms, whether they are made by the thoughtful man who sees the need of reform in some of our institutions, by the radical who demands immediate changes of them, or by the communist who could sweep them all away. That source is the failure of our education to produce enough intelligent voters to give a lead to public opinion. In other words; is it not perhaps education for democracy that has failed, and not democracy itself? If education has no further result than the production of useful workers in the various walks of life, and these workers (as voters) have no knowledge of public affairs, then the faults in the working of our institutions will inevitably continue.

TO PUT it another way: Just as in commerce it is not enough to have production of goods and services without corresponding consumption of them, so in the sphere of social relations it is not enough to achieve personal success without a corresponding community or collective success—a success that calls for some knowledge of and interest in public affairs. School and college have failed to do this; They have in the main produced citizens whose success in managing their personal affairs far surpasses their success in living as a community and in governing themselves as a nation. The individual does not give to public affairs, small or great, for even short periods of time, any thought or effort comparable to that which he gives constantly to his own private affairs. Therefore he is prone to look at public affairs selfishly, to think of all government, from civic to federal, only as when it affects his own interests. From long familiarity with it, this attitude of mind may seem natural and inevitable, but its ill results are plain. Greater interest in public affairs would mean greater efficiency in their management.

In international affairs there is in Canada almost no informed public opinion. A young European exchange student told me last year of his amazement at the ignorance of and indifference to European affairs which he encountered when meeting groups of students in our high schools and universities. (One must add that he was equally amazed to find in October of 1935 that a general election need not mean disturbances and special police.) Making every allowance for our war effort, we Canadians do seem content to sit down under the protection of the British fleet—and the Monroe doctrine—forgetting the responsibilities that go with our privileges.

HOW, then, can education be altered in the hope of correcting these things? How are we to get a change of emphasis in the education that the average person receives after mastering "the three R's," a change that will aim at giving the next generation some detachment of view and a more intelligent sense of responsibility, so that the recording of votes may no longer be jibed at as a mere counting of heads?

What we need is more citizens of the type that we call well-informed and public-spirited, men whose lives and actions seem to spring from their grasp of two essential ideas: first, that no man, no country, can stand alone; second, that men and countries make progress by working with, not against, their fellows. Education should lay stress on these ideas, especially the second, for it is the active expression of the first. Could youth not be shown that "law and order," free schools and hospitals, water and light services, and the hundred other things that are taken for granted are all alike the result of co-operation? By putting this conception into its historical setting, it could be shown how slow the growth of these familiar things has been and how valuable is our inheritance from the past.

WHERE can we begin to try to develop this feeling for the value of free institutions? How is it to be got into the general consciousness? The attempt should begin early; perhaps a start might be made with the occupations of the families from which the children in a schoolroom come, by showing the relation of familiar daily work to the community, by showing that farmer and railwayman, doctor and mechanic, professor and laborer, are all inter-dependent and that their interests are, fundamentally, identical. From this could be developed the idea of the dependence of the country upon the products of another. At a more advanced stage, the study of some great event would show how far back its causes lie and how widespread are its effects, good or evil—far beyond the obvious, in both ways.

Geography could be made the vehicle of this kind of study. Geography includes every relationship of man to the physical world and ought to be a fascinating background for general knowledge. The child could first be shown why the city he lives in has come to be where it is, or why the activities he is familiar with exist in his own bit of country; then, later, how climate, mountains, rivers, harbours and roads have influenced man's migrations and progress. From this could be developed a new understanding of national and international problems.



RISING TIDE

RADIO ought to be more important in education than it is with us. It has been pointed out that in the Greek democracies all the voters could be reached by a single voice in the market-place, and that radio broadcasting has today recovered and extended this possibility. In Britain the B.B.C. is used by a council for school broadcasting; hundreds of schools hear talks on all sorts of subjects—not necessarily "school" subjects in the ordinary sense. These talks are not considered substitutes for teaching, but are used as a basis for discussion between teacher and pupils who have heard them. It might be difficult, in Canada, to rescue the time needed for such broadcasts from the continuous outpourings of ruthless advertisers. But it could be done, and it would be worth doing.

An interesting attempt to awaken youthful interest in public affairs was afterwards described in SATURDAY NIGHT by Principal MacDermot of Upper Canada College. During the general election campaign of 1935, the candidates in the riding were invited to speak at the college and solicit the boys' votes. On election day the boys voted, using a printed ballot such as they would not in the ordinary course have marked for several years to come. It seems a rational and useful introduction to the responsibility of voting, as compared with leaving political opinion to be formed haphazard by family tradition, prejudice and self-interest. It is a precedent that

deserves imitation. For example, why should not school-children be told, by some of those who are responsible for it, how their own city, town or county is managed from day to day and from year to year?

IT MAY be urged, even by those who may have assented to this short argument, that in our modern complex world public affairs are too difficult for the ordinary citizen to understand them at all fully. It will perhaps be said that the causes of the criticism of the working of our institutions are purely economic. It will be urged that education is too slow a cure for the wasteful exploitation of natural resources, the burden of over-government, the despoiling of industry by financial promoters, and the burden of interest charges.

All three objections are sound up to a point—public affairs are complex, economic causes do underlie many of our problems, education is a slow process. But neither any one nor all three can be called a valid reason why a greater effort should not be made to give the next generation a sufficient grasp of our problems to enable it to grow into a more intelligent electorate than we now have. Until we have an electorate able to judge sanely when all sides of a case are stated, we will remain the victims of political and commercial self-interest and greed, divisible into antagonistic groups and sections. To pull together intelligently, we need education for democracy.

FROM WEEK TO WEEK

The Right to Criticize Munich

BY B. K. SANDWELL

WE HAVE in the last few weeks printed a number of articles, some favorable to and some critical of the Chamberlain policy as represented in the Munich settlement. For printing the critical ones we have been charged with going beyond the prerogatives of a Canadian journal. For this charge two grounds are alleged: one, that the British government is responsible only to the people of the United Kingdom, who alone elect it to office and finance its expenditures; and the other, that while criticism may be permissible from a country which neither elects nor finances the British government, it is not permissible from a country which has done so little as Canada has done to support the British government in its foreign policy.

To both of these arguments we strongly demur, and we venture first to point out to those who advance them that writers and journalists who are forbidden to speak critically concerning British policy cannot possibly have any weight when they speak favorably concerning it. A favorable expression is entirely without significance unless its author was free to give an unfavorable one. No sane person attaches any importance to the utterances of the *Voelksische Beobachter* about the policies of Herr Hitler. If Canadian journals may not criticize Mr. Chamberlain, they may as well keep silence about him and save their space.

ONE of our correspondents who has objected most vehemently to our articles in criticism of Munich asks us to observe a distinction between the tone proper to a British elector and taxpayer and that of a critic who is neither of these things. If we knew what this distinction was, we should be delighted to do so; but we frankly do not. The only difference that we can conceive is that the British elector may assume the right to dismiss the British government from office if he can get enough British voters to agree with him, while the Canadian elector obviously cannot. But no Canadian writer in SATURDAY NIGHT has ever written as if, or suggested that, the Canadian electorate had the right to turn the British government out. To do so would be foolish, since everybody knows that it has nothing of the kind. We in Canada criticize the policies of the British government precisely as we criticize the policies of the Australian government or the United States government or the German government, on their merits or lack of merits as we see them. Incidentally, SATURDAY NIGHT has never been able to share the opinion of those who maintain—that seems to us the same identical error—that citizens of the United Kingdom should not be at liberty to express themselves as freely as they like, in or out of Canada, on the policies of Canada, so long as they do not suggest that they have, or Great Britain has, a right to dictate those policies. The limitation is the same in both cases. The criticism must be an argument, not an *ipse dixit* of superior authority.

THE claim that Canadians are barred from criticism by a failure on the part of Canada to do its share in the provision of that fighting strength upon which foreign policy ultimately rests is clearly a different and much more serious matter. Even to the extent to which it is valid, however, it obviously rests upon two assumptions: that there has been a failure, and that the alleged defects of policy against which criticism is directed are materially due to that failure. A very great number, probably the majority, of Canadians would refuse to admit the truth of either of these assumptions.

There is no clear-cut agreement between Great Britain and Canada, defining the defence obligations of each country. What Canada ought and ought not to do is therefore a matter of opinion. It is true that most Canadians now feel that Canada disarmed herself to an undue extent during the optimistic years of the League of Nations régime. It is also true that she did her full share towards ending that régime by minimizing the obligations of League membership. But in both these policies she was afforded leadership and example by Great Britain. Furthermore, there is little if any reason to suppose that British policy at Munich was influenced by any lack of military strength on the part of Canada, or any unwillingness of Canada to use what strength she has in support of British policy.

THERE is, of course, one class of critics, both British and Canadian, who should not utter their criticisms today without apologizing for their utterances of the past, and that is those avowed pacifists of a few years ago—whether pacifist by sincere devotion to peace or by belief that war would be detrimental to the progress of socialism—who demanded an even more complete disarmament than was actually effected in Great Britain and Canada. But SATURDAY NIGHT was never in that category, nor, we think, were any of our contributors who are now criticizing Mr. Chamberlain.

The only other objection to criticism which we can recognize as valid is one which has nothing to do with the critic being Canadian, British, Patagonian or Chinese. It is the objection of lack of knowledge. At the time when the Munich policy was being carried into effect it had some weight, and at that time SATURDAY NIGHT abstained from criticism. At the present time, if there are any vital elements in the situation which are unknown in Canada, they must be equally unknown to Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Churchill. Our objectors do not ask that Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Churchill should refrain from criticizing; they ask it only of Canadians.

THE objection which most Canadian critics, along with very able and conscientious British critics, urge against the Munich policy is that it has failed to do what it was announced to be designed to do, and that it was fairly obvious in advance that it was bound to fail. Far from bringing appeasement it has brought more discord than ever. This seems to us to be a view which anybody in Canada is just as free to hold and to express as Mr. Churchill or Mr. Lloyd George. There is plenty of evidence in support of it. Mr. Beverley Baxter—who, although he professes himself inextinguishably Canadian—is fully licensed either to approve or to criticize British policy because he is a British taxpayer, elector and M.P. He defended the Munich policy last week on the ground that the conversion of Czechoslovakia from an enemy to a satellite of Germany was offset by the alleged conversion of Poland and Hungary from friends to enemies of Germany. That is an odd defence for a policy which was embarked upon to secure the appeasement of Europe, and it is a bit discounted by the general belief that in point of reliability one Czechoslovakia was worth half-a-dozen Poles and Hungarians. But the fact that such a defence should be offered at all is pretty good proof that appeasement is "out"—if any proof were needed besides the German pogroms and the explanation of *Der Schwarze Korps* that they are the natural result of Germany's increased military security.

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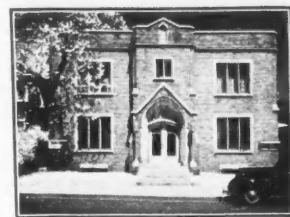
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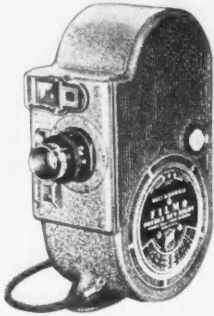
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TORONTO

WEEK IN CANADA

Chief Justice Rowell Quits Posts

CHIEF JUSTICE of Ontario since September, 1936, and Chairman of the Royal Commission on Dominion-Provincial Relations, Hon. Newton Wesley Rowell last week resigned both posts because of ill health. Chief Justice Rowell has been ailing for some time and had submitted his resignation long before it was actually accepted. In announcing his retirement, Prime Minister Mackenzie King stated that acceptance of the resignation had been delayed because it was the government's hope that Chief Justice Rowell would recover sufficiently to enable him to carry on his duties.

Born November 1, 1867, Newton Wesley Rowell's is the story of the farm boy whose early formal education was limited to the rural public school, but who has become known as one of Canada's greatest men with an international reputation as a lawyer, churchman and diplomat. His first job was in a London, Ontario, dry goods store. From there he progressed to Osgoode Hall, graduating as a medallist in 1891. Evidence of his successful career at the Bar are the honors bestowed upon him: King's Counsel in 1902; Bencher of the Law Society of Upper Canada in 1911; honorary member of the American Bar Association in 1930; honorary bencher of Lincoln's Inn in 1932; president of the Canadian Bar Association, 1932-1934; and Treasurer of the Law Society of Upper Canada in 1935.

From 1911 to 1917 Chief Justice Rowell was Ontario Liberal Leader, sitting for the North Oxford constituency. He forsook Provincial politics to become a member of the Imperial war cabinet in Sir Robert Borden's war-time Union government in 1918, resigned with Sir Robert in 1920. In the same year he was Canada's delegate to the first assembly of the League of Nations at Geneva. For eight years president of the Toronto General Trusts Corporation, he is well known in financial, educational and religious circles.

Chief Justice Rowell will be succeeded in the chairmanship of the Royal Commission on Dominion-Provincial Relations by Dr. Joseph Sirois who for the past 25 years has been professor of constitutional and administrative law at Laval University. Dr. Sirois has been acting chairman of the Commission for some months in the absence of the Hon. Mr. Rowell. The hearings and investigations of the Commission are now practically completed, and it is expected that its report will be prepared and presented within the next few months.

New Canadians

EUROPE'S troubles and persecutions have brought Canada about 11,000 new citizens since January 1, 1938. Closed quotas during the past four

years have held down immigration to exceptional cases, and those seeking to qualify for undisturbed residence have rushed to make their sojourn official and to take up citizenship privileges. Nationalities of those who have hastened to fulfil conditions have varied during the past few months with the regions of trouble in Europe, with the Italians the most recent of those seeking to become naturalized.

From Ottawa last week came reports on a kindred problem: refugees. The report was to the effect that the time limit on visitors' permits, held by Jews and others now in Canada who are really refugees from Central Europe, had been extended. This, it was indicated, was the first step in a plan which the government has under consideration to give asylum to an unspecified number of refugees. Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, in making the announcement said that it would be a great hardship to force some of the refugees now in Canada to go back to their native countries where, in many cases, their families had been exiled, and they themselves would be subject to persecution. There was no definite statement from the Prime Minister to the effect that Canada would amend its immigration laws to permit some of Europe's fleeing thousands to find a new home in this country.

Personalities

BRIGADIER R. O. Alexander, D.S.O., Commanding Officer of Military District No. 4, was last week transferred to Toronto as Commanding Officer of District No. 2, to succeed Brigadier A. H. P. Elkins, C.B.E., D.S.O. Brigadier Alexander served in the Great War with the 24th Battalion, C.E.F., returned to Canada in April, 1919, and has since acted continuously as a staff officer.

Canada's lone victory in the Royal Winter Fair military jumping events went to Lieutenant E. W. H. Berwick, riding Eureka in the knock-down-and-out stakes. Berwick and Eureka scored over Lieutenant Ramira Palfox of Mexico and Captain M. H. Matteson of the United States team.

When the King comes to Canada next Spring he will be entitled to receive two elk and two black beaver as symbols of the obligations of the Hudson's Bay Company to the Crown. The company received sovereignty over a vast part of Canada in 1670 when King Charles gave it a charter. But the monarch reserved the right to collect the grant. The last time the Hudson's Bay Company was called upon to fulfil this part of their royal charter was August 10, 1927, when the present Duke of Windsor, then Prince of Wales, was presented with two mounted elk heads and two black beaver skins.

Four thousand 25-cent pieces stood between Journalist Arthur Prevost and aldermanic nomination in Ahuntsic ward, Montreal, last week. Playwright and publisher of a weekly paper, Prevost would like to run in the municipal elections in January, but lacks the \$1,000 he thinks would cover his campaign expenses. Now Prevost has an idea: his campaign organizers will make a door-to-door collection of 25-cent donations which they will attempt to wrest from the 4,000 citizens of Ahuntsic ward.

The New York World's Fair will have to get along without the Dionne quintuplets. The five sisters will not, under any circumstances, be placed under exhibition at the Fair. So say Guardians Olivia Dionne, Dr. A. R. Dafoe, Mitchell F. Hepburn. Monetary offers for the privilege of showing the Quints are reported in amounts varying from a comparatively modest \$500,000 to figures that can only be described as 'astral'. None of the reports as to the amounts have been substantiated.

Two young Canadian brothers, F. Rigby, 23, and W. Justyn Rigby, 22, of Wembley, Alta., qualified as champion grain growers when they moved into



DR. PAUL VAN ZEELAND, former Premier of Belgium and founder of the Bank for International Settlements, who will speak at the Eaton Auditorium on Monday evening, December 5, on "Roads to World Recovery". His appearance in Toronto is under the direction of Marion Ruse and is one of the events in the popular Town Hall series.

the "King row" at the International Grain and Hay Show, Chicago, Ill. F. Rigby triumphed over all opposition to win the coveted "Wheat King" crown, and his younger brother took his place alongside him as the "Oats King". In the last 19 years of wheat competition, Canadians have won 16 times, but never before in the history of International Grain Show competition have two brothers won both crowns in the same year.

B. C. Public Utilities

PREMIER T. D. PATTULLO last week introduced into the British Columbia Legislature a bill which would authorize the government to set up a three-man public utilities commission to regulate various utilities "subject to the legislative authority of the province." The bill, if passed in its present form, will give the board authority to control persons or companies operating railways, street railways, tramways, ferries, toll bridges, telephone and telegraph services, "where such service is offered to the public for compensation"; gas, electric and power plants furnishing water to the public; and busses or trucks used as public conveyances. The bill would omit operation of a taxicab by an individual from classification as a public utility.

The draft bill provides that if a public utility supplies a service not subject to provincial authority, that that shall "not make this Act inapplicable to such public utility in respect of another class of service furnished" if that class comes under the scope of provincial jurisdiction. Under the proposed Act there are severe penalties for disobedience of any order of the commission. They range up to the right to seize and administer a plant until an order is obeyed. The commission would also be given power to annul any contract.

Obituaries

ALLEN, Col. C. W., Montreal, veteran of Boer and Great Wars and prominent in financial circles (61). Brady, F. A., Winnipeg, president and managing director, Parent Grain Company, member of committee of Grain Exchange council (37). Dennis, Col. J. S., Victoria, B.C., former head of the department of immigration and colonization, Canadian Pacific Railways (82). Goodman, E. K., Hamilton, Ont., head of the Hamilton Police Department (52). Lovie, W. J., Holland, Man., former Member of Parliament for the Macdonald constituency (70). Lynde, J. C., Toronto, member of the firm of Frederick William Lynde & Sons, photographers (41). McLean, Gen. Hugh H., Saint John, N.B., former Lieut.-Governor of New Brunswick and member of the House of Commons (84). Robinson, E. G. L., Bristol, Eng., former Canadian flyer who was Premier Chamberlain's pilot on his flight to Berchtesgaden, Godesburg and Munich, Germany (32). Roux, Canon Maurice, Montreal, rector of St. Henri parish. Walsh, Rev. Henry, Montreal, retired Anglican minister (72).



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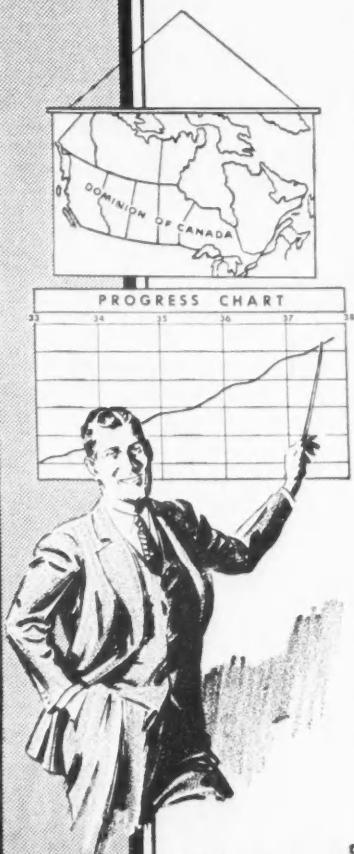
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REAL HELP FOR CITIZEN SOLDIERS. A gift of \$250,000 to the Territorial Army Sports Fund was recently made in England by Lord Nuffield, famed motor car builder and philanthropist. In addition Lord Nuffield is taking an active part himself, having become Honorary Colonel of the 52nd Anti-Aircraft Brigade (T.A.). He is seen here inspecting a guard of honor.

THE NATION

An Impending National Loss

BY R. W. BALDWIN

OVERRIDING thoughts of trade treaties, of a nearing Parliamentary session, of a Royal Commission report on the Bren gun deal, Ottawa is supremely conscious this week of impending loss.

Mr. Bennett's opponents have been the first to recognize that his withdrawal from Canada is going to leave a big hole in the national picture. His retirement from politics was expected, though not until the end of the session. His decision to make his home in England is a surprise and not a very agreeable one. Those who have hurled the most abuse are ready to admit that the departure is going to be more than a loss to the political stage.

"But soon we hope to be beyond their ken," Mr. Bennett was speaking with a slightly malicious twinkle in his eye of a group of newspapers that had never lost an opportunity of taking a crack at him. And the Royal "we" seemed somehow appropriate.

We (with apologies to Mr. Bennett) doubt very much whether, geographically, he can ever be beyond the ken of Canadians or whether in other ways he has ever been within it.

SOMEONE has said that there were two R. B. Bennetts, the man who could ride almost ruthlessly over political opponents and the man who performed a hundred kindly acts a day. But this week a friend of Mr. Bennett put it even more aptly.

"You know," he said, "those things that war veterans make by putting a lot of little bits of colored glass together in a cylinder. You look through a peep hole and turn it. You don't see any one color but the whole effect is rather magnificent."

Power, kindness, austerity, generosity, humor, intolerance—you could pick out quite a few of these bits of color but what's the sense when the whole effect is "rather magnificent."

And Ottawa somehow can't picture this man settling down in retirement as an English country squire. Perhaps that is why the prophets are going around quoting Mr. Bennett's own statement that he already is legally a resident of England and reading into it the possibilities that the situation presents.

Canadian poets created in the almost forgotten pre-war days seem to have lived to a ripe old age, but, even so, their ranks are becoming sadly depleted. Mr. Bennett, as a resident of Canada, might in time become Sir Richard Bennett though Canadian policy still shies from the knighting of ex-prime ministers. As a resident of England the possibilities are far wider. Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain, aside from his close friendship for Mr. Bennett, might easily welcome the opportunity of rewarding an Empire statesman.

"Our Right Trusty and Beloved Richard, Baron Sackville (or Chatham or Calgary) of—" would be a popular promotion in Ottawa, in Calgary, in the Maritimes, in fact all over Canada.

Just watch the next few lists of King's honors, say the prophets, and they are willing to give you more than even money that the name of Richard Bedford Bennett will be there.

There are a few who go even further. Mr. Bennett once said—a score of other public men have said the same thing—that when the people of Canada felt that his work was done he would be content. Despite a few opinions to the contrary, there is grave doubt whether the people of Canada do think R. B.'s work is done. And grave doubt too, whatever he may think at the moment, whether Mr. Bennett will be content to divorce himself permanently from public service. So these speculators look a little further into the future and see appended to the already-mentioned title "Governor General of Our Dominion of Canada, etc."

These are fantasies, based, perhaps too much, on the wishful thinking of the former Prime Minister's host of supporters.

MR. BENNETT has made a good many enemies in his years in public life. It may be right that if he is a great statesman he is as poor a politician. But he is going to leave a great many more friends. They have the kind of loyalty that is liable to breed a left to the jaw if anyone

tell you, too, of the little boy of five who can twist this austere uncle around his thumb, who much to that uncle's delight now addresses him as "R. B."

MR. BENNETT'S own path was not smoothed as easily as he has smoothed that of others. It has been sometimes forgotten in the heat of political fights that the millionaire prime minister fought his way upward. Aside from his law course at Dalhousie Mr. Bennett is not what is commonly known as a university man. But he believes in universities and believes still more in youth and the ideas of youth. His mind has never become old with his contemporaries. He cannot live in the past. He must look ahead.

In some of the old familiar haunts of Calgary he meets, today, the sons of the men he used to know when the western city was still a prairie town; when remittance men sat in the window of a small town hotel and watched R. B. Bennett attired in Prince Albert and silk hat make his Sunday pilgrimage to church. The remittance men of those days spat toward the nearest spittoon and prophesied that "that wouldn't last." Whether they meant the Prince Albert, the church going, or R. B. himself they were equally wrong.

So Rt. Hon. R. B. Bennett sees no reason to forget those Calgary days and his associates any more than he sees reason to discard his faith in the future of the west.

That faith in the west is part of his faith in Canada and, broader still, in Canada as part of the Empire. Whether he is Canada's greatest statesmen, Mr. Bennett is likely to go down in history as one of her greatest Imperialists. He has brought that word from the realm of jingoism into practical politics and economics.

THERE may be some compensation to his friends in the fact that Mr. Bennett has chosen the heart of this Empire as his future home. It is at least fitting. But there are many Conservatives, even among those who were glad to see him relinquish the leadership who would rather have him in the House of Commons when Mr. King's trade treaty came up for debate. His vacant seat, it is agreed, will be a blow to the party.

The debate on the trade treaty has been scheduled as the first order of business when Parliament meets in January. Allowing time to clear away the oratory surrounding the reply to the speech from the throne, the treaty discussion will come toward the end of the month. It may be ratified and laid aside before the January trade figures, which might give some indication of its effect, have appeared.

This thought has been running through the minds of those at the Capital who are still a little dazed by the widespread potentialities of this three-way Washington deal.

The tariff changes, in any event, become operative on January 1 and there are many who can't see the need for speeding up a Parliamentary ratification, the main virtue of which is to allow a critical analysis of the treaty.

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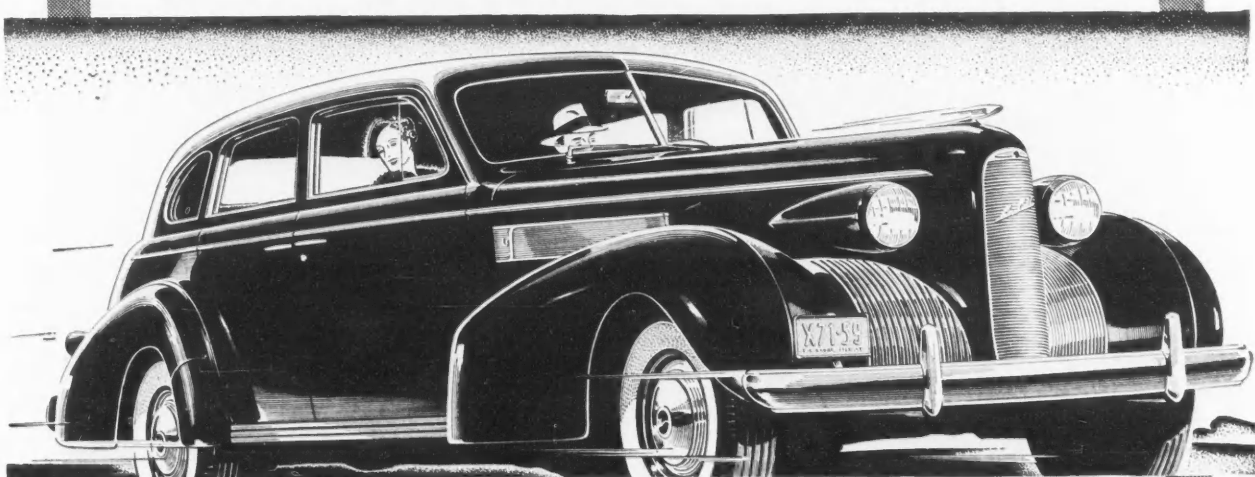
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Canada and The Monroe Doctrine

BY WALTER LIPPMANN

THE idea that the United States must be defended by defending the Western Hemisphere is not in the least a new notion invented by President Roosevelt in the past few weeks. The idea is much older than Munich. It is much older than the pact between Japan and Germany. It has been the cardinal principle of American foreign policy for more than a hundred years, and President Roosevelt is saying nothing that has not been said by all his predecessors. The policy of defending the United States by defending the two American continents was first announced by President Monroe in December, 1823. This declaration was made after the President had consulted the leaders of both parties, particularly Jefferson, Madison, and John Quincy Adams, and all responsible leaders of both the great parties have ever since adhered to it.

The declaration of Monroe was made because in 1817 the King of Spain had asked the Tsar of Russia, the Emperor of Austria and the King of France to help him reconquer his colonies in South America. They had just put the Spanish King back on the throne of Spain, using the French Army to overthrow the Spanish Republic, and they had overthrown a constitutional government in the Kingdom of Naples. So the threat was not altogether imaginary. But

it never actually materialized because England was opposed to the re-establishment of the Spanish Empire in this hemisphere, and Metternich, the Austrian Chancellor, had no interest in antagonizing England. Under these circumstances it was possible for President Monroe to make his declaration against all the great powers of Europe, and not to have it challenged by them.

In that declaration he did more than to announce that the United States would not permit more European colonies in this hemisphere. He went further and said that we should regard it "as a manifestation of an unfriendly disposition toward the United States" if European powers did anything "for the purpose of oppressing" the American republics "and or in any other manner controlling their destiny."

THE most serious attempt to challenge this policy occurred in Mexico, and it occurred, let us note, when the United States was peculiarly weak—that is to say, during the Civil War. On the pretext that he was collecting debts which the Mexican government of Juarez had refused to recognize, the French dictator,

Napoleon III, assisted by England and Spain, landed troops in Mexico. The English and the Spanish soon withdrew voluntarily but the French dictator went on to set Maximilian upon the throne of Mexico. This was in 1863, and the United States could do no more than protest. But the moment the Civil War was over, the United States massed a large army on the Rio Grande, and ordered Napoleon to withdraw his army. He did. Shortly thereafter Maximilian fell and was executed by a Mexican court-martial.

This episode, the most serious challenge ever offered to the Monroe Doctrine, is well worth studying today. For it contains all the essential elements of the American problem of defense. Maximilian, for one thing, was invited to come to Mexico by Mexicans who were in rebellion against the lawful government of Mexico. Those Mexican rebels found moral and material support in a European dictator seeking glory, prestige and the extension of his influence. The enterprise was undertaken when the armies of the United States were unable to forbid it because they were engaged in a war elsewhere. And the enterprise was abandoned when the armies of the United States were once

again free and able to compel the dictator to abandon it.

THOUGH the answer is obvious, it may be asked by some what difference it makes to the American people whether there is a government under European control in one or more of the Latin-American Republics. The vital difference is this: as long as the Latin-American countries are independent, no European or Asiatic power can invade or even attack the United States except by crossing at least 3,000 miles of open ocean. But if such a power had a base in this hemisphere for its fleet, its airplanes, and its submarines, if it had a colony or even a secret ally in this hemisphere, the United States would have to defend itself not at long range but at close range.

The only apparent exception is Great Britain, which does, of course, have the Dominion of Canada and also colonies in this hemisphere. But Canada is a protection to the United States, not even a theoretical threat to the United States, and an absolute guaranty that Britain and the United States cannot and will not ever go to war.

WHY, it may then be asked, is it so important to us that no one should be able to attack us at close range? Why should we have to take full pre-



AND GERMANY KEEPS ON building magnificent strategic highways far in excess of the requirements of normal civil traffic. This is a stretch on the new Berlin-Munich Autobahn, currently being used by a British racing car driver in an attempt on speed records.

cautions against a few submarines, a few airplanes, a few cruisers? After all, no nation in Asia or Europe can send its whole navy, army, and air force over here as long as we have a navy. The basic answer is that the Navy cannot be in both oceans at the

same time. The only way it can move from one ocean to another is through the Panama Canal. And a few tons of bombs dropped on the canal could close it. Therefore, we have to see to it that there are no hostile or potentially hostile landing fields and no bombers within flying distance of the canal.

If we do not do that, we might find ourselves, when a war broke out, with our fleet in the wrong ocean, and with no way of putting it in the right ocean. And if there were a war with the fleet in the wrong ocean, not only would all our merchant ships be driven off the other ocean but the coast facing the other ocean could be made a most uncomfortable place. To be clear and specific about this, let us remember that for some years we have had our fleet in the Pacific Ocean. This year it will be in the Atlantic Ocean. But the only reason we dare to bring it into the Atlantic is that it can go back into the Pacific if it is needed there. And it cannot go back into the Pacific if the passage of the Panama Canal is not absolutely safe.

THERE is no way of making the canal absolutely safe if all the other American Republics are not absolutely independent of all European or Asiatic powers. What we want of the American republics, and all we want, is that they should be strong enough to maintain their national independence, not merely in form and in name, but in substance and in fact.

In a matter of such vital importance to them and to ourselves, it is not the appearance but the reality that counts. And the reality is this, that any revolution or any change of party control anywhere in this hemisphere which brought to power men allied with, encouraged by, subsidized by, or otherwise under the influence of Russia, Japan, Germany, or Italy, would mean that the essential principle of the Monroe Doctrine had been violated, and that the security of the whole hemisphere was gravely reduced. For it would mean that the revolutionary imperialisms of the old world had established a physical base in the new world.

So we have to repeat today what President Monroe said in 1823, that "we owe it, therefore, to candor and to the amicable relations existing between the United States and these powers to declare that we should consider any attempt on their part to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere as dangerous to our peace and safety."

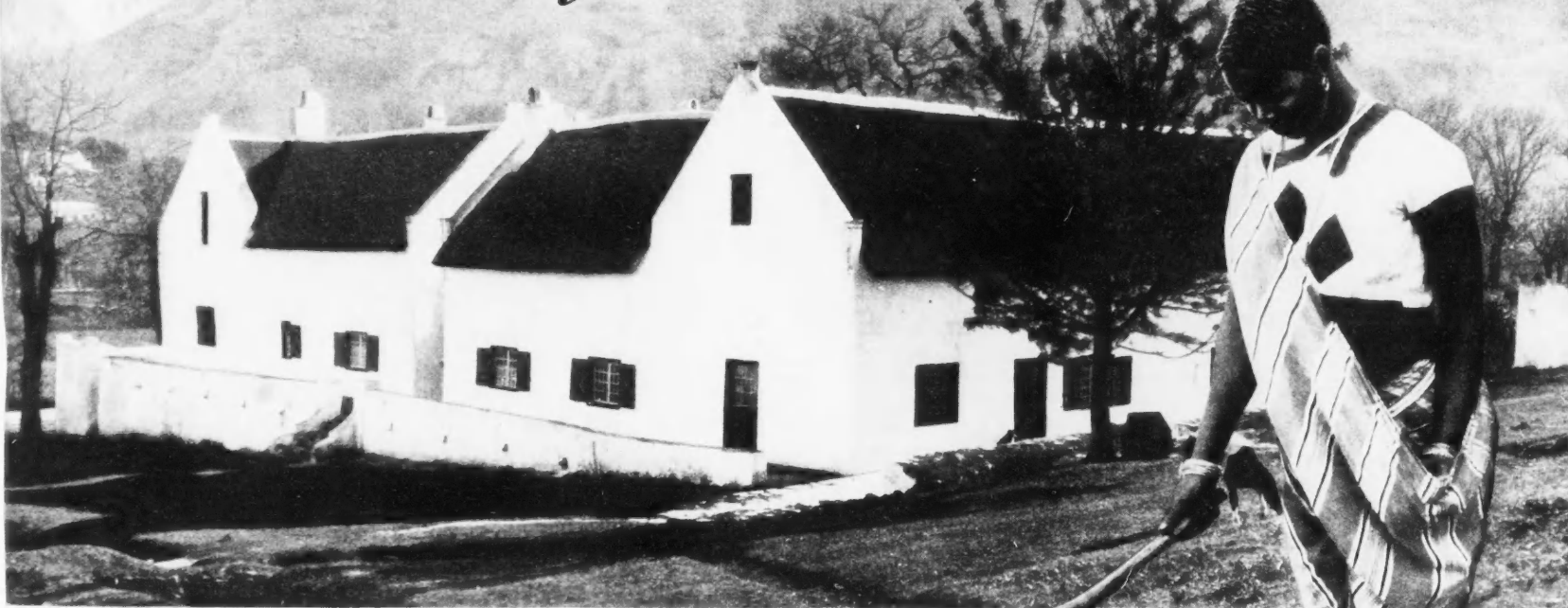
CATHERINE PROCTOR AT HOLLYWOOD

BY HECTOR CHARLESWORTH

THE well-known Canadian actress, Catherine Proctor, is now resident in Hollywood and was lately chosen for an important character role in the new Universal production, "Youth Takes a Fling." It is directed by Archie Mayo, and has a very notable cast. In years gone by Miss Proctor had a distinguished career on Broadway and her artistry was recognized on all sides. She has appeared in productions of David Belasco, George Tyler, the Theatre Guild and other famous managerial concerns. She first won widespread recognition when Belasco sent her on tour to succeed Frances Starr in the leading role of "The Easiest Way." During the war she supported Laurette Taylor in "Out There" and "Happiness." Subsequently she became leading woman for a very distinguished comedian, the late Leo Dietrichstein. When the Theatre Guild commenced to branch out and assemble a large group of artists she became associated with the enterprise and appeared in several important productions.

Managers made the discovery that Miss Proctor was mistress of a large number of dialects, and one of her most striking artistic successes was her impersonation of an old Chinese hag in "East of Suez," supporting Florence Reed. In contrast she made a hit as Miss Prism, the puritanical old maid in a revival of Oscar Wilde's "Importance of Being Earnest." She has, in fact, of late years, played almost every type of character role, one of the most amusing having been in Eugene O'Neill's "Ah! Wilderness" in which she supported George H. Cohan. Miss Proctor has also revealed her intellectual aptitudes in the poetic drama. She was the Hermia of Annie Russell's revival of "A Midsummer Night's Dream," and played the second feminine role in Margaret Anglin's presentation of "Electra." She was Maude Adams' understudy in Rostand's "L'Aiglon," and afterwards played the role on tour in Western cities. Considered in perspective, Miss Proctor's artistic career has been one of continuous achievement, and she is one of the most versatile actresses in America. Among New York critics her name was long synonymous with excellence, and in motion pictures, many opportunities await her.

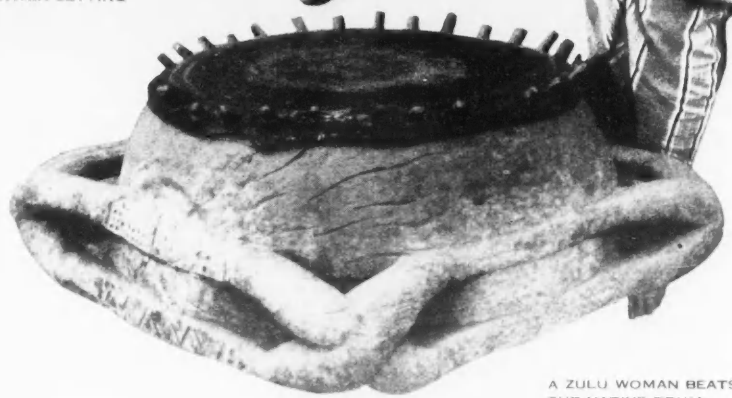
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Here you may thrill to mysteries of the past, the strange

South Africa

A Real Defence Policy For Canada

BY MAJOR JOHN P. SIMON

Major Simon is an officer of thirty years' service in the Canadian Permanent Force, now on leave of absence prior to going on the retired list. He served with the Royal Canadian Ordnance Corps, his last station being Saint John, N.B. He is at present in England, where he has had exceptional advantages for studying the effect on the defence situation of Canada resulting from the tremendous world changes registered by the Munich Agreement.

WITH the approach of the meeting of Parliament, it is opportune to consider what bearing the events of last September have on Canada's defence policy, and what changes in that policy are necessary.

The following appear to be the salient points so far as the events of that fateful month affect Canada in matters of defence.

First: The probability of Canada ever requiring to send an expeditionary force as in 1914 to Europe has practically vanished.

Secondly: It appears to be essential that Canada strengthen her navy.

Thirdly: Our Air Force must be modern and efficient.

I HAVE no doubt that the first of these points will be disputed, but it is based on the assumption that it is very doubtful if England will ever again send an Expeditionary Force to the Continent.

England today is not isolated from Europe as hitherto, in fact London is one of the most vulnerable of European capitals, and today a force nearly as large as that which she sent to France during the last war will be required for her defence and its ancillary services in England. In addition she requires greater protection for her lines of communication than she did at that time. An examination of the position of Italy in the Mediterranean, Red Sea, and Northern Africa and of Japan in the Far East will confirm this point.

Further it is quite possible that no German Army will ever be able to break through the French defences.

If, therefore, there is little or no likelihood of an English Force being sent to Europe, there is less likelihood of a Canadian Force being required.

But apart from this the question of Canada's own defence is far more serious than it was. For the first time for many years her Eastern coast is open to attack from Europe and, in addition, her Western Coast is now subject to an attack by an Asiatic Power.

THE cause for this change in our position, is the same as that which has weakened England's political and strategic position in world affairs, viz: the loss of Italy and Japan from the side of the old Allied Powers, and their union with the old Central Powers.

The Mediterranean, which for years has been one of England's main highways, would, in case of war, be, if not completely closed, a very dangerous route by which to bring essential supplies. Italy has a commanding position between Sicily and the North African Coast, and

BETWEEN ACTS

THE third act is finished. And the Critic smokes in the lobby. A study in grey against the crimson wall.

His brow is thoughtfully furrowed under its silver thatch as he thinks of other Carmens, last year, ten years ago.

With ampler hips, but less *joie de vivre*.

Then Coe Glade, across the lobby a pretty girl is asking:

"Who is the man with the hair?"

And her sister tells her:

"That is Augustus Bridle; tomorrow we'll read his verdict."

But I hope he doesn't read this!

V. L. H.

also threatens Aden at the entrance to the Red Sea. This situation would probably mean the diversion of all Eastern shipping into the Atlantic, via either the Panama or Cape Town; these routes would always be threatened by both surface and undersea raiders as well as aircraft from anyone of our three potential enemies, and would require a large naval establishment to protect them.

Further Britain's possessions and colonies in the Far East and Africa would also need Naval Protection which was unnecessary during the last war.

In addition to these added duties the protection of England's coasts and North Atlantic trade routes would entail far more work than during 1914-1918.

CANADA'S stated defence policy up to the present has been to ensure safe arrival and departure of all friendly shipping to and from our ports, and if necessary to be able to escort vessels to a convoy concentration point, trusting to the British Navy to take over their defence during the passage overseas.

Our avowed reasons for this policy are: that as our products are a vital necessity to Great Britain and as they are carried in the main in either English or foreign ships, it is not incumbent on us to protect them.

May I give some approximate figures as to our Empire Trade? Taking the United States, which is our best customer, as a yardstick, our exports to that country for the

year ending March 31, 1937, were approximately 40 per cent of our total exports. The United Kingdom, however, was a very close second taking approximately 38½ per cent, while the Empire as a whole took approximately 47 per cent; it is also worth noting that Australia was our third largest, and New Zealand our eighth largest individual customer.

Is not this Empire Trade of vital importance to us? If one pauses for a moment to consider it, and what it means to our people, the answer must be "Yes." Add to that the effect the loss of any part of it would have on our financial position abroad, due to our almost certain inability to meet interest charges on our adverse balance of foreign investments, and the answer becomes even more emphatic.

IN CASE of war I am afraid we must admit that England cannot give us and our commerce the protection she has done in the past, and which we, up till September, thought she still could. From the steps England is taking to ensure for herself as adequate a supply of food and materials as is possible, it would

appear that she realizes this situation.

What then should Canada's defence policy be? May I suggest the following:—

First: Four fully equipped Mobile Divisions of the Non-Permanent Active Militia. In addition to that, our ports must be protected with modern equipment, manned by well trained and efficient N.P.A.M. garrisons.

Secondly: That our Navy be strengthened to the point that it can take its proper share in the protection of our ports, as well as protect our products while on high seas, between our Pacific ports and the Panama Canal; and between our Atlantic ports and that point in the North Atlantic at which the northern and southern trade routes converge, from which points their protection would be taken over by the British Navy.

Thirdly: That our Air Force be strengthened to the point at which it can fulfil its duties in the protection of our coasts and hold off any raids on inland Canada that might be attempted by either the direct or northern routes.

To obtain these objectives will mean many changes in our do-

mestic defence policies, for example:—

(1) The source of supply of war material will need careful re-consideration. It is evident that we must not depend on England for it.

(2) A further re-organization of the N.P.A.M. will be necessary.

(3) Steps will have to be taken to encourage enlistment in our fighting services, both Permanent and Non-Permanent.

(4) The application of the existing law regarding enlistment in the N.P.A.M. will have to be enforced, and a reserve of trained personnel, both technical and non-technical, for all arms built up. This implies periodical training for both Officers and other ranks, who have passed from the active list into the reserve.

(5) The building up of sufficient reserves of material to meet the requirements of say, the first six months of hostilities.

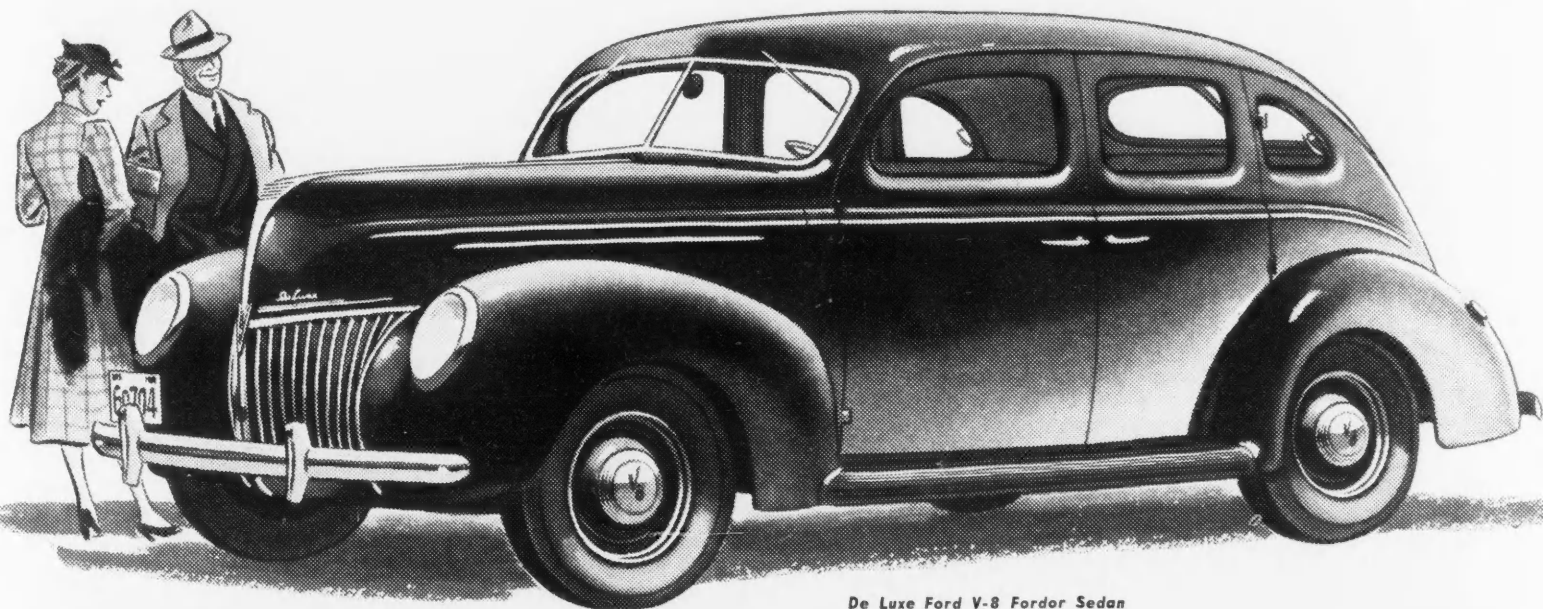
(6) The arranging for an adequate supply of material, which, of necessity, might have to come from Canadian sources, during a war of long duration.

In closing may I stress one of the sharpest lessons of the recent crisis, namely, that now is the time to act, not at some future date, when it will be too late.



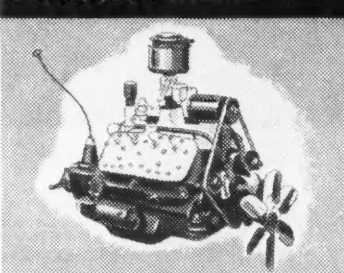
WOOD CARVERS OF QUEBEC. The Bourgault Brothers of St. Jean Port Joli, Quebec, started to carve small wood statuettes depicting phases in the life of the French habitant, about eight years ago. Since then the brothers have created such a demand for their clever work that the humorous little figures are now shipped all over the continent. Here is Medard Bourgault with one of his masterpieces. It is called "Le Defricheur," meaning land clearer. This piece was carved from a solid block of wood with nothing but a small pen-knife and a chisel for tools.

Full of new features and lower in price!



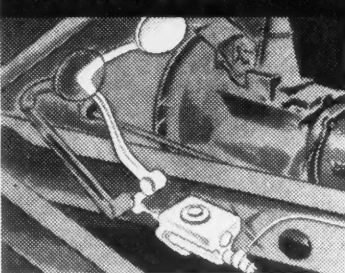
De Luxe Ford V-8 Fordor Sedan

8-CYLINDER ENGINE



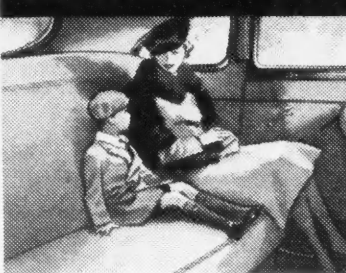
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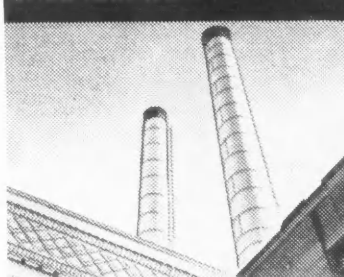
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But don't take anything for granted. See for yourself how much room these cars provide for passengers and luggage—how easily they ride and handle—how much equipment they include in their new low prices. There's a Ford dealer near you. Stop in today and see both cars.

★ The Ford V-8 and the De Luxe Ford V-8 differ only in appearance, appointments and price. Both cars have the 85-horsepower engine.

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The smooth, round
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Shavemaster is made by a firm with 49 years' experience in the manufacture of equipment for cutting hair, plus an unequalled record for the production of leading electrical appliances. No matter what kind of beard, wiry or fine, light or heavy, Shavemaster will give you a good, smooth, close shave the FIRST time and ever after. Shavemaster is guaranteed to give you satisfaction as it has to over half a million enthusiastic users. At good retail stores everywhere. \$16.75. (West slightly higher.)

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SILENT AUTOMATIC TOASTER, CLIPMASTER, ETC.

I Was a Guest of the Government

BY R. E. MANDED

I AM still itchy. The mere sight of a blanket sears my jagged nerves. My anatomy is like the map of the world, for in various places minor revolutions, counter-revolutions and undeclared wars break out. And I am less than a dog or a hog, for those privileged fauna can scratch themselves. That inconceivable bliss is denied me—because my friends know of my recent habitat, and such a gesture would afford them mirth which I can ill afford to provide.

For I have recently been an inmate of a county jail in Ontario. I have no intention of going back, and this is written in a constructive vein—for no man of education could live for a time in such a jail without being moved to make an effort to rectify conditions.

In the hope, therefore, that this will reach the eyes of Ontario's authorities and those of the other Provinces, for I am given to understand that conditions are the same in county jails throughout the Dominion, I offer a few remarks, observations, criticisms and suggestions.

BEAR in mind that I still itch, and that, every few hundred words, I rush away and enjoy the cleansing tattoo of a hot shower. For the clothing which I donned on reaching home after my sojourn in our local jail seems to be contaminated. I feel like one who, unwittingly, has come in close bodily contact with a leper.

For, Messrs. Attorney-General, our jails are unsanitary, vermin-ridden, and hot-beds of revolution!

This latter is a strong statement, but I will prove it later. Having reached various objectives (the jail

The signature on this article is obviously fictitious. The writer is precisely what he terms himself, a journalist who by some ill fortune was accused of a misdemeanor and was compelled to spend some time in a county jail before the charge against him was ultimately dismissed. SATURDAY NIGHT has satisfied itself as to his good faith and his journalistic abilities. It respects his desire that his unfortunate experience should not become known to his family.

The article is an unpleasant one, and for that we make no apology. The Report of the Royal Commission on the Penal System of Canada is also full of unpleasant material. But it is the citizens of the country who in the long run are responsible for the penal institutions which it maintains, and they have no right to ignore the conditions in those institutions because they are unpleasant. We think that one condition which is too widely ignored is the ineffectiveness, in practice, of the theoretical distinction between the treatment of prisoners under sentence and that of those who have not been convicted. A second article will follow.

term was inadvertent) by following the line of least resistance, I will follow the same system here, and will climb from what affects the individual to what affects the State.

WHEN I entered the jail, remanded on a charge on which I was subsequently discharged, I was like thousands of other Canadians. I liked to be clean. I bathed frequently. I liked good food, well-cooked. But I was not a gourmet. My chef did not have to be one of those kitchen miracles so favored by Oppenheim. I didn't need a hot fowl and a cold bottle to reach the Elysian fields. Hamburg and raw onion has long been a favorite, and whether the bottle was hot or cold mattered little to me.

The first thing I found was that citizens held by the courts, for trial

or sentence, are treated no differently from those convicted of offences such as theft, burglary, forgery, indecent assault and even rape.

THE rules, framed prominently on the walls of each block of cells, aver otherwise. These rules state that witnesses held in custody for the Crown, or prisoners held awaiting trial, need not be imprisoned in their cells each night as early as the other prisoners. That they may bathe as frequently as conditions will allow. That they may write as many letters as they desire. But for a person on remand, or awaiting trial, to ask such a concession is tantamount to rending the veil of the temple. And, if such a request were granted by the jail governor, the guards would probably resign in a body.

Those serving sentences are allowed one bath a week, one letter a week, one shave a week. This latter is the unkindest cut of all. Try going without a shave for three or four days, and see how it feels.

Your self-confidence is sapped. Each man around you, as the alfalfa begins to sprout longer and longer, assumes daily a more villainous aspect. In hot weather you cannot sleep. When your heavily-foliated cheek touches the pillow, you begin to itch. It is merely the hair, at first, that stiff growth which first cuts your hand, but, later, as the week progresses, develops into a luxuriant growth, acquiring an unsuspected tendency to curl.

AND then the wild life in your cell begins to seek the feeding grounds. The lice on your sheets acquire insatiable appetites. The bedbugs, whose brothers you slaughtered indiscriminately early in the morning, by holding a burning paper up into the corners of the cell, announce in no uncertain terms that they have started a blood feud with you. You scratch, groan, turn, toss and curse. Then you light your cigarette lighter, arise, and declare an open season. You get a good bag, but Nature is prolific in the jail as elsewhere, and when the light goes out, fresh legions return to the attack.

The most fastidious mind and body weakens, under the continued barrage, and after three or four nights you care not who slept between those sheets before. You throw them out on the floor, and lie on the blankets. This seems to afford relief from the lice—but for the bedbugs it just affords fresh hiding places.

Outside the darkened cell, away up the corridor, because the jail is so full, prisoners are sleeping on portable cots. Although they are behind six sets of bars, but because they are not confined in cells, they must lie under a light which burns all night long. Through the opened windows comes, not a cooling draught of air, but a horde of mosquitoes, attracted by the lights, perspiring humanity and sweaty bed clothes.

With a good laundry attached to each jail, and with scores of prisoners sitting idly around each hour, wondering what next to do to occupy their minds, why cannot these bedclothes be washed oftener?

And what is the use of fumigating one cell block at a time? The bugs just move to other quarters until the lethal fumes have subsided. When they scent humans once again occupying recently gassed cells, they know it is safe for them, and time to move, before a fresh attack begins on a new section of the prison.

WHEN Saturday morning comes, the inmates are permitted to shave. Two safety razors are handed through the bars to sixteen men. If you're lucky, the blades are new. But, even if they are, by the time the blade reaches the third or fourth man, it is notched as deeply as the Grand Canyon. One pair of hair clippers is also handed in, and some inventive genius is always ready to suggest that we clip our beards with this, first, then attack the underbrush with the ragged blades. But this suggestion meets with howls of disapproval—such clipping would spoil the clippers!

The soap is a community affair, so is the shaving brush. No powder is provided—no tape for the hacked and bleeding cheeks, chins and necks which follow our tonsorial efforts. You look at the chap who had the razor before you. Statistics of various diseases run through your mind. You toy with the idea of acquiring a beard, and not bothering with shaving while in the jail. You think of the bedbugs and lice. Your chin begins automatically to quiver.

YOU go to breakfast. There is the customary three thick, lumpy pieces of bread. It is dryer than the Sahara in a drought. The chap beside you varies the monotony of his meal by spreading the bread thickly with salt. There is a big mug of tea or coffee. It is not too bad, in fact sometimes it's good. But it is of uniform sweetness—no more, no less sugar in it than the cook, himself a prisoner, has allowed. No one asks whether it's two lumps or four you want. Those who like it without are dissatisfied—those who like it sweet are dissatisfied—and consequently all are dissatisfied.

Besides the bread and beverage, there is a bowl of porridge. It is a good-sized bowl, and well-filled. It is covered with milk. Before pouring in the porridge, the cook has covered the bottom of the bowl with syrup. Those who like it sweet, therefore, stir vigorously from the bottom. Those who like it salty pour salt over it, but don't dig deeply for fear of reaching the bottom. Some say the porridge is good. My first spoonful brought up two dead flies.

DINNER consists either of a bowl of stew, with the three slices of bread, or a plate of cold meat, with potatoes. These are served on alternate days, and, on stew days, no beverage but water is served. To vary the monotony, on stew days, you lift the meat out of the stew, and spread it on your bread, making a sandwich about three inches thick. On cold meat days, you peel your potatoes with the handle of your spoon—the only table instrument ever permitted you. This is strange when you think of the scores of idle prisoners who could assist the cook in peeling the potatoes before they reach the table.

For supper, on alternate nights, you have beans or rice. In addition, there is tea or coffee, and once again, those three pieces of bread. On Sunday night comes the *pièce de résistance* of the week. You get a dab of canned jam with your rice.

At no time in the week do you get a fry. There are never fresh vegetables. And yet men serve up to six months on this fare. With tomatoes rotting in the fields in the summer months, and other vegetables often in similar state, no at-

(Continued on Next Page)



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3,000,000 BUYERS ARE AT WORK

DURING THE QUIET leisure hours — when daily tasks are done — over three million men and women in this country sit down at their ease to read some one of the national magazines of Canada. It is in this period of relaxation that the buying needs of the family are given calm and unhurried consideration. Then the advertiser's message secures competent attention from those who have money to spend.

TURNING THE PAGES, these readers pause again and again for package identification — seeing and believing new facts about old friends — seeing and believing new facts about new products and new services — seeing and believing news of improvements and developments in the whole art of living. They are engrossed in an adventure — traversing, through the magic of the eye, a modern wonderland of scientific achievement all directed towards a safer, happier and more purposeful way of life and work.

CANADA'S MAGAZINES



SELL CANADIANS

THESE MAGAZINE READERS are intelligent, substantial Canadians. They are a careful people. They have money in the bank. They are able to read, able to think, able to buy. They do not respond to "catch-penny" rigmaroles or to ballyhoo heard from random sources.

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CANADIANS FROM SEA TO SEA read Canadian magazines with confidence and belief. Their nation-wide coverage gives proportionate dealer support in every community, large or small, at surprisingly low cost.

**Canadian Home Journal - National Home Monthly
Maclean's Magazine - Chatelaine - Canadian Magazine**

NATIONAL COVERAGE FROM SEA TO SEA



A Gift That Charms

There's a delicate grace... a subtle difference about Keystone toiletware that marks it as a gift of good taste. And for the men, Keystone offers top quality and excellence of design in complete travel sets or individual pieces. Many different designs from which to choose ranging from the very modest priced sets right up to those that are the height of luxury!

At Jewellery, drug, department or leather goods stores. Made and guaranteed by Stevens-Hobner Company Limited, Port Elgin, Ontario.

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TOILETWARE FOR MEN AND WOMEN

Your Son's Career

Vocational guidance can help your son choose his occupation wisely. A good start in the kind of work best suited to his interests, abilities and background is a first step to success. A false start may handicap him for life.

Appointment may be arranged by letter or by telephoning Midway 5131.
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NORMANDIE

Feb. 4 Nassau, Port of Spain, Rio de Janeiro, Barbados, Fort-de-France

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375 BAY STREET, TORONTO

Some Quizzical Quiddities

BY P. W. LUCE

NINETY-NINE million listeners find themselves up against one or more of those "How Smart Are You?" radio programs every week. Most of them tune in deliberately, but the others get caught through no fault of their own. The darned things are all over the dial at all hours of the day and night, and once a question pops out of the loud speaker you've simply got to hear the answer even if the wife is hectoring you to bring in a symphony or you had started fishing for a prize fight.

That's how addicts are made. One question naturally leads to another, and before you know it you're sitting down with pencil and paper matching your wits against those of the contestants lined up in front of the mike in New York or Miami or Reno or Hollywood, grimly determined to prove to yourself that you're not going to be stumped.

The irresistible appeal of these Question-and-Answer programs lies in the fact that the listener can not only take part, but is almost certain to win if he has been through High School with credit and has read the newspapers regularly. The IQ of the average contestant is pretty low, even allowing for a certain mental disturbance caused by Mike Wright. Most of the queries propounded by the "professor" shouldn't puzzle a schoolboy, and yet they mow down cocky adults with unfailing regularity.

AT THE moment there are between fifty and sixty questionnaires listed in radio schedules, and more than twice that number have flourished and faded since the first one was staged by Dr. Craig E. Earl, a psychiatrist, a few short years ago, under the now internationally-known title of "Professor Quiz." First in the field, he remains first in popularity, though in truth his program is far from being the best. His questions are wearisomely similar week after week, his contestants seem to be chosen for their obtuseness rather than for their brilliancy, and the professor himself never varies his monotonous delivery. Add to that a heavy overload of advertising blarney which fortunately comes at definite intervals and so may easily be tuned out—and you have about everything that should kill a program in short order.

Instead, the professor received thousands of letters every week. He got 40,000 letters on his controversial "monkey problem," which questioned whether a monkey climbing up a rope passing over a pulley could lift his own weight attached to the other end. Incidentally, not one of the writers guessed correctly, the answer being "Yes and No."

WINTER WHEAT

LOOK! See the hue of it
There, 'gainst the blue of it—
Wheat on the hill reaching up to the sky!
Soft as the summer grass
Laid for your feet to pass,
Come at the time when all growing things die.

Cold little winter breeze
Stirring amid bare trees
Touches it softly, like Spring's gentle kiss;
All the drear season's chill
Changes to April's thrill—
Wheat in December brings wonders like this!

E. MARION USSHER.

POWDER ROOM

AT EVERY little crystal square
Grave women-creatures sit and stare
At what the day has done to mar
Frail personal beauty; puff and jar
And lip rouge tubes are taken out
To dye each thoughtful waiting pout;
No hurried smear, a careful rite,
Then infinite scansion in the light.
The final look... the little smile,
Triumphant... careful... full of guile,
Absorbed completely in her task
Each 'Eve' adjusts her powdered mask!

MONA GOULD

Probably the fact that Professor Quiz offers \$25 weekly for the best questions sent in has something to do with his enormous fan mail, but if the questions he asks are the pick of those he receives, the others must be a sorry lot.

WITH the single exception of "Vox Pop," which is consistently high in originality, the microquizzes give one the impression that they swipe their questions from each other, extract their problems from the fourth form arithmetics, and seek their general knowledge in the "Ask Me Another" books so popular a decade ago. A new source of supply, however, is in sight: "The Quiz Digest" has made its appearance at ten cents a copy!

Now, if the International Correspondence School will only start a mail-order course for contestants there may soon be no need for unfair prompting from the studio audience, and their co-operation may then be limited to thunderous applause when a hard-pressed competitor correctly identifies the first three letters of the alphabet as "A," "B," and "C," thereby giving the professor a chance, for the ten thousandth time, to exult "ABSolutely Correct!"

IF ONE may judge the United States by its representatives before the microphone, Americans are fairly well versed in their own history, know very little of European affairs, have a sketchy acquaintance with literature, and have a great deal to learn about their neighbor to the north. One lady with a cultured voice was asked if she could name three Canadian provinces.
"Ontario, Erie..." and there she stuck.
"Is there an Erie province?" questioned the master of ceremonies dubiously of the audience.

No answer came.

"Well, it doesn't matter. The lady couldn't name three, so there's no score. Next up, please!"

It is on Biblical subjects, though, that ignorance is most abysmal. Even the prize winners fall down on such simple posers as who was the first murderer, who wore a coat of many colors, who slew Goliath (Samson often gets the credit), and who wrote the Songs of Solomon.

The best known Biblical character, by the way, seems to be the Queen of Sheba. There must be a moral in

that somewhere, but so far it has eluded me.

THE "True or False" competition, where the contestants have a fifty per cent. chance of being right in answering "Yes" or "No," is still hanging grimly on, but it must soon follow the Spelling Bee into limbo. It is steadily being pushed off the dial by the Movie Quiz, the Cookery Quiz, the Radio Quiz, the Man in the Street Quiz, the Children's Quiz, the Local Knowledge Quiz, the Political Quiz, the Book Quiz—

I could go on indefinitely, but the "Brighter Brains" Quiz starts in three minutes. I must see if I can better my last week's score of ninety.

Guest of Government

(Continued from Page 24)

tempt is made to change these jail meals. We all realize that the cost must be kept at a minimum. And I will say that the food is plentiful. But even the best of food becomes monotonous on repetition, and, from the viewpoint of economy, there is no reason why our jails could not provide a more varied diet at the same cost as at present. The majority, by far, of the inmates, are of the working classes. They serve three to six months on a diet like this, and many go off their food for days on end. Yet, when they have paid their debt to society, they are expected to resume their accustomed place, with the pick and shovel, or in the steel mill, at the same bodily strength at

which they left the job.

It is small wonder that many of them appear again in the jail, within a day or so of their release, charged with drunkenness.

And, Messrs. Attorney-General, when you add to this the fact that more than half the prisoners in our county jails think that they are imprisoned unfairly, you have the makings of this revolution of which I spoke earlier. In another article I propose to deal with the way in which the state fails to combat, and even encourages, this sense of unfairness. I do not think that in reality the state is often or seriously unfair; but I know that a great proportion of prisoners believe it is, and that is quite bad enough.



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Indulge in your favorite Summer sport—all Winter—in the balmy, invigorating climate of Canada's Evergreen Playground. Golf, hiking, riding, motoring, yachting, tennis... enjoy majestic mountain scenery—see snow-clad Canadian Rockies en route.

Special Winter rates at hotels. Attractive rail fares now in effect and until May 14. Return limit: Standard, 3 months. Tourist and Coach, 6 months. Stopovers allowed at intermediate points.

Enjoy Winter sports in the Canadian Rockies—special low rail fares in effect during January, February and March.

Full information from any ticket agent.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

CANADIAN NATIONAL

INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS MACHINES

COMPANY LIMITED



Announces the opening of its New Executive and Sales Offices in Toronto

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1938



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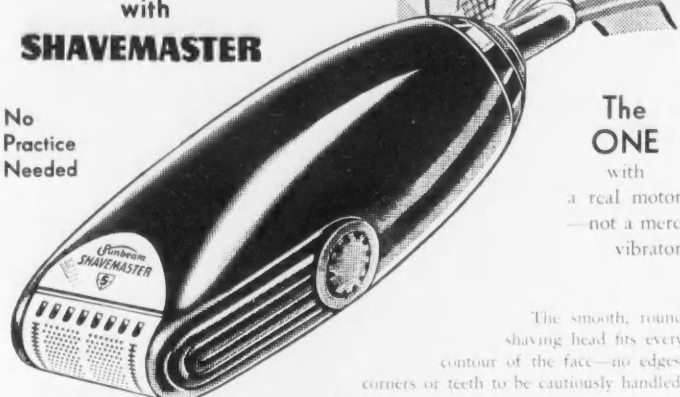
To keep pace with the growth and development of its business, International Business Machines Company, Limited, opens its new Toronto Headquarters. This building accommodates the Executive offices and the activities of the company's Toronto Sales and Service organizations.

It's a Pleasure to shave

in the office
at the club
at home
anywhere, any time

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contour of the face—no edges,
corners or teeth to be cautiously handled.

Shavemaster is made by a firm with 49 years' experience in the manufacture of equipment for cutting hair, plus an unequalled record for the production of leading electrical appliances. No matter what kind of beard, wiry or fine, light or heavy, Shavemaster will give you a good, smooth, close shave the FIRST time and ever after. Shavemaster is guaranteed to give you satisfaction as it has to over half a million enthusiastic users. At good retail stores everywhere, \$16.75. (West slightly higher.)

Sunbeam

To avoid disappointment remember the name—

SHAVEMASTER

By the makers of SUNBEAM MIXMASTER, IRONMASTER, COFFEEMASTER, SILENT AUTOMATIC TOASTER, CLIPMASTER, ETC.

I Was a Guest of the Government

BY R. E. MANDED

I AM still itchy. The mere sight of a blanket sears my jagged nerves. My anatomy is like the map of the world, for in various places minor revolutions, counter-revolutions and undeclared wars break out. And I am less than a dog or a hog, for those privileged fauna can scratch themselves. That inconceivable bliss is denied me—because my friends know of my recent habitat, and such a gesture would afford them mirth which I can ill afford to provide.

For I have recently been an inmate of a county jail in Ontario. I have no intention of going back, and this is written in a constructive vein—for no man of education could live for a time in such a jail without being moved to make an effort to rectify conditions.

In the hope, therefore, that this will reach the eyes of Ontario's authorities and those of the other Provinces, for I am given to understand that conditions are the same in county jails throughout the Dominion, I offer a few remarks, observations, criticisms and suggestions.

BEAR in mind that I still itch, and that, every few hundred words, I rush away and enjoy the cleansing tattoo of a hot shower. For the clothing which I donned on reaching home after my sojourn in our local jail seems to be contaminated. I feel like one who, unwittingly, has come in close bodily contact with a leper.

For, Messrs. Attorney-General, our jails are unsanitary, vermin-ridden, and hot-beds of revolution!

This latter is a strong statement, but I will prove it later. Having reached various objectives (the jail

The signature on this article is obviously fictitious. The writer is precisely what he terms himself, a journalist who by some ill fortune was accused of a misdemeanor and was compelled to spend some time in a county jail before the charge against him was ultimately dismissed. SATURDAY NIGHT has satisfied itself as to his good faith and his journalistic abilities. It respects his desire that his unfortunate experience should not become known to his family.

The article is an unpleasant one, and for that we make no apology. The Report of the Royal Commission on the Penal System of Canada is also full of unpleasant material. But it is the citizens of the country who in the long run are responsible for the penal institutions which it maintains, and they have no right to ignore the conditions in those institutions because they are unpleasant. We think that one condition which is too widely ignored is the ineffectiveness, in practice, of the theoretical distinction between the treatment of prisoners under sentence and that of those who have not been convicted. A second article will follow.

term was inadvertent) by following the line of least resistance, I will follow the same system here, and will climb from what affects the individual to what affects the State.

WHEN I entered the jail, remanded on a charge on which I was subsequently discharged, I was like thousands of other Canadians. I liked to be clean. I bathed frequently. I liked good food, well-cooked. But I was not a gourmet. My chef did not have to be one of those kitchen miracles so favored by Oppenheim. I didn't need a hot fowl and a cold bottle to reach the Elysian fields. Hamburg and raw onion has long been a favorite, and whether the bottle was hot or cold mattered little to me.

The first thing I found was that citizens held by the courts, for trial

or sentence, are treated no differently from those convicted of offences such as theft, burglary, forgery, indecent assault and even rape.

THE rules, framed prominently on the walls of each block of cells, aver otherwise. These rules state that witnesses held in custody for the Crown, or prisoners held awaiting trial, need not be imprisoned in their cells each night as early as the other prisoners. That they may bathe as frequently as conditions will allow. That they may write as many letters as they desire. But for a person on remand, or awaiting trial, to ask such a concession is tantamount to rending the veil of the temple. And, if such a request were granted by the jail governor, the guards would probably resign in a body.

Those serving sentences are allowed one bath a week, one letter a week, one shave a week. This latter is the unkindest cut of all. Try going without a shave for three or four days, and see how it feels.

Your self-confidence is sapped. Each man around you, as the alfalfa begins to sprout longer and longer, assumes daily a more villainous aspect. In hot weather you cannot sleep. When your heavily-foliated cheek touches the pillow, you begin to itch. It is merely the hair, at first, that stiff growth which first cuts your hand, but, later, as the week progresses, develops into a luxuriant growth, acquiring an unsuspected tendency to curl.

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Your Son's Career

Vocational guidance can help your son choose his occupation wisely. A good start in the kind of work best suited to his interests, abilities and background is a first step to success. A false start may handicap him for life.

Appointment may be arranged by letter or by telephoning Midway 531.
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BY P. W. LUCE

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That's how addicts are made. One question naturally leads to another, and before you know it you're sitting down with pencil and paper matching your wits against those of the contestants lined up in front of the mike in New York or Miami or Reno or Hollywood, grimly determined to prove to yourself that you're not going to be stumped.

The irresistible appeal of these Question-and-Answer programs lies in the fact that the listener can not only take part, but is almost certain to win if he has been through High School with credit and has read the newspapers regularly. The I.Q. of the average contestant is pretty low, even allowing for a certain mental disturbance caused by Mike Frigate. Most of the queries propounded by the "professor" shouldn't puzzle a schoolboy, and yet they mow down cocky adults with unflinching regularity.

AT THE moment there are between fifty and sixty questionnaires listed in radio schedules, and more than twice that number have flourished and faded since the first one was staged by Dr. Craig E. Earl, a psychiatrist, a few short years ago, under the now internationally-known title of "Professor Quiz." First in the field, he remains first in popularity, though in truth his program is far from being the best. His questions are wearisomely similar week after week, his contestants seem to be chosen for their obtuseness rather than for their brilliancy, and the professor himself never varies his monotonous delivery. Add to that a heavy overload of advertising blarney—which fortunately comes at definite intervals and so may easily be tuned out—and you have about everything that should kill a program in short order.

Instead, the professor received thousands of letters every week. He got 40,000 letters on his controversial "monkey problem," which questioned whether a monkey climbing up a rope passing over a pulley could lift his own weight attached to the other end. Incidentally, not one of the writers guessed correctly, the answer being "Yes and No."

WINTER WHEAT

LOOK! See the hue of it
There, 'gainst the blue of it—
Wheat on the hill reaching up to the sky!
Soft as the summer grass
Laid for your feet to pass,
Come at the time when all growing things die.

Cold little winter breeze
Stirring amid bare trees
Touches it softly, like Spring's gentle kiss;
All the drear season's chill
Changes to April's thrill—
Wheat in December brings wonders like this!

E. MARION USSHER.

POWDER ROOM

AT EVERY little crystal square
Grave women-creatures sit and stare
At what the day has done to mar
Faint personal beauty; puff and jar
And lip rouge tubes are taken out
To dye each thoughtful waiting pout;
No hurried smear, a careful rite,
Then infinite scansion in the light.
The final look—the little smile,
Triumphant—careful—full of guile,
Absorbed completely in her task
Each "Eve" adjusts her powdered mask!

MONA GOULD

Probably the fact that Professor Quiz offers \$25 weekly for the best questions sent in has something to do with his enormous fan mail, but if the questions he asks are the pick of those he receives, the others must be a sorry lot.

WITH the single exception of "Vox Pop," which is consistently high in originality, the microquizzes give one the impression that they swipe their questions from each other, extract their problems from the fourth form arithmetics, and seek their general knowledge in the "Ask Me Another" books so popular a decade ago. A new source of supply, however, is in sight: "The Quiz Digest" has made its appearance at ten cents a copy!

Now, if the International Correspondence School will only start a mail-order course for contestants there may soon be no need for unfair prompting from the studio audience, and their co-operation may then be limited to thunderous applause when a hard-pressed competitor correctly identifies the first three letters of the alphabet as "A," "B," and "C," thereby giving the professor a chance, for the ten thousandth time, to exult "ABSolutely Correct!"

IF ONE may judge the United States by its representatives before the microphone, Americans are fairly well versed in their own history, know very little of European affairs, have a sketchy acquaintance with literature, and have a great deal to learn about their neighbor to the north. One lady with a cultured voice was asked if she could name three Canadian provinces. "Ontario, Erie—" and there she stuck.

"Is there an Erie province?" questioned the master of ceremonies dubiously of the audience.

No answer came.

"Well, it doesn't matter. The lady couldn't name three, so there's no score. Next up, please!"
It is on Biblical subjects, though, that ignorance is most abysmal. Even the prize winners fall down on such simple posers as who was the first murderer, who wore a coat of many colors, who slew Goliath (Samson often gets the credit), and who wrote the Songs of Solomon.

The best known Biblical character, by the way, seems to be the Queen of Sheba. There must be a moral in

that somewhere, but so far it has eluded me.

THE "True or False" competition, where the contestants have a fifty per cent. chance of being right in answering "Yes" or "No," is still hanging grimly on, but it must soon follow the Spelling Bee into limbo. It is steadily being pushed off the dial by the Movie Quiz, the Cookery Quiz, the Radio Quiz, the Man in the Street Quiz, the Children's Quiz, the Local Knowledge Quiz, the Political Quiz, the Book Quiz—

I could go on indefinitely, but the "Brighter Brains" Quiz starts in three minutes. I must see if I can better my last week's score of ninety,

Guest of Government

(Continued from Page 24)

tempt is made to change these jail meals. We all realize that the cost must be kept at a minimum. And I will say that the food is plentiful. But even the best of food becomes monotonous on repetition, and from the viewpoint of economy, there is no reason why our jails could not provide a more varied diet at the same cost as at present. The majority, by far, of the inmates, are of the working classes. They serve three to six months on a diet like this, and many go off their food for days on end. Yet, when they have paid their debt to society, they are expected to resume their accustomed place, with the pick and shovel, or in the steel mill, at the same bodily strength at

which they left the job.

It is small wonder that many of them appear again in the jail, within a day or so of their release, charged with drunkenness.

And, Messrs. Attorney-General, when you add to this the fact that more than half the prisoners in our county jails think that they are imprisoned unfairly, you have the makings of this revolution of which I spoke earlier. In another article I propose to deal with the way in which the state fails to combat, and even encourages, this sense of unfairness. I do not think that in reality the state is often or seriously unfair; but I know that a great proportion of prisoners believe it is, and that is quite bad enough.



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CANADIAN NATIONAL

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TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1938



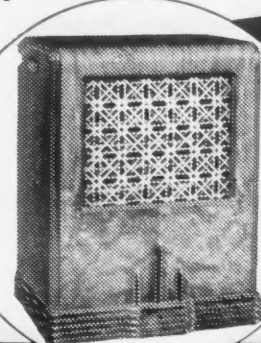
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4 Deodorizes
Any deodorant or disinfectant placed in the tank deodorizes the entire house in a few minutes.

5 Cools
The ELECTROHOME has some slight cooling effect in hot weather.

Why I Dislike The "English"

BY TELESPHORE R. SAINTE-MARIE

I HAVE become fatigued, just a little, with the flow of words to the heads and pens of English speakers and writers all designed to interpret *Les Canadiens* to the Canadians. I am fatigued because the thing has been overdone. After all, the *Canadiens* require much less explaining than, say, the Irish. And I am especially fatigued because many of these efforts say in no uncertain terms just what the English think of French Canadians, but fail to say what the *Canadiens* think of the English.

Because some of my English friends assert that against certain troubles a sure antidote is the hair of the dog that bit you, I propose to set down just what we *Canadiens* think of our English compatriots. And so that you may know whether or not my views are typical of those obtaining in Quebec I venture to tell you that I was born on a farm high St. Jerome where I was educated at the classical college. Later, due to incredible sacrifices and unselfishness on the part of my parents, I graduated from the *Université de Montréal* in law. For nine years now I have worked in one of the larger English corporations in Montreal. I have Englishmen under me, and also on top of me. And by now I mean just that.

FIRST I should say that I like the English. The things I dislike, however, are many and varied. Their superiority complex annoys, in fact, grips me intensely. Invariably an English-Canadian makes it obvious to a Frenchman that the *Canadien* belongs to an inferior race, a conquered race. This feeling of superiority manifests itself in commercial, intellectual and even in artistic realms.

Few English even bother to see what is available in French stores in Montreal; few English take advantage of certain French educational facilities which are superior to the English. And in some realms, French education is definitely superior to that obtainable in any English institution, witness the study of the classics and the study of law. In the arts, a French-Canadian painter or musician must show a very marked superiority to English competitors before he obtains any recognition whatsoever.

Perhaps it is not this feeling of superiority to which I object. The French Canadian might do better with more of this spirit. But if he ever becomes as self-satisfied as the English, I am sure that he would be mannerly enough not to show it.

AND this lack of manners is a deep thing. I know of no French Canadian who has had any association with the English who has not, at some time or other, been affronted with English insults. My own experience is not unusual. On a fine summer morning of 1923, I was walking up Bay Street in Toronto. Approaching me was a well dressed middle-aged man. I stopped him and asked as pleasantly as possible, although with my rather decided accent, "Excuse me, Sir, but would you have the kindness to direct me to Avenue Road?"

To which he replied: "You are a French Canadian, are you not?" "Yes, I'm from Montreal," I answered.

"Then you can bloody well find it for yourself," came the response. Do not be misled. This is not an isolated case. Each and every one of my personal friends can quote similar insults received at the hands of *les maudits Anglais*.

THIS superiority complex or rather the forms in which it manifests itself, is the sole cause of Anglo-French antagonism in Canada. Take the vital question of war. The English reveal quite plainly that they have no faith in us. Not one Englishman has ever bothered to reason with me quietly on this subject. Not one Englishman has bothered to suggest to me that the borders of French-Canadian freedom are now on the Rhine. No Englishman bothers discussing these things with his French neighbors. The Englishman believes that the Frenchman is not worth bothering about. Is it any wonder that French Canada is uninterested in the English point of view?

I dislike the English because they will not learn French. Here in Montreal any Englishman who can do better than stammer a few words of bad French is regarded as a freak by his compatriots, one who is just a little queer. And the Englishman who mixes indiscriminately amongst English and French is virtually non-existent. Yet in the British Isles, I venture to say that a larger proportion of the upper classes have a knowledge of French than they have in Westmount.

I dislike this attitude of the English because it is stupid. It is impossible to believe that they fear that French will become the dominant tongue of Canada. History shows that to be an impossibility. Even today in Quebec it is noticeable that there are more and more Frenchmen who can write better English than French. And this English stupidity regarding my language has other repercussions. For example, I would like occasionally to invite some of my English friends home with me for a week-end. But it is impossible. My father speaks only a little English, but my mother none at all.

I DO not like English women. Or I should say I prefer French women. English women try to dress like men, try to act like men, and most stupid of all, want to be treated like men. Which is ridiculous. Strangely enough, our French girls like to go out with English boys, but they prefer Frenchmen as husbands. I think this is because English boys are more backward in kissing the girls than are our French lads. Even though we are Normans, we have some Latin blood.

I dislike the English because they are not as honest as the French, class for class. The innate honesty of the French farmer is one of the most pleasing features of the life of Quebec. In commercial life, the Frenchman is more content with a reasonable profit. He is less inclined to gouge the customer than the English. Admittedly in our province more Frenchmen graft than Englishmen. But there are more Frenchmen. And any English Quebecer will readily admit that when it comes to a big steal involving millions, it takes an Anglo-Saxon to put it across. In the many Royal Commissions in Canada which have disclosed corruption, French names have been absent from these pages of shame. And in Quebec, it is the Englishman who has corrupted the Frenchman, and not the other way round.

Yet I like the English business man. He feels that what is worth doing is worth getting done. He loses many of the better things of life, he can not enjoy food, music, literature, and human relationships, but I do admire many of his achievements. So does he.

I DISLIKE the English because of their hypocrisy. They reverence money. Not that the French are not thrifty and careful. They are acquisitive also. But in a French financial institution there is not that plety towards the institution and all its works which manifests itself amongst similar English organizations. The views and ideas of a million dollar individual, or a ten million dollar corporation, are not as sacrosanct to a Frenchman as they are to the English. The French Canadian loves money—but he does not consider it to be something holy.

This hypocrisy also manifests itself in the individual in false laughter, in living in Westmount when he should be living in Verdun, in counterfeiting the accents of those who are supposed to be superior individuals. Upper class English Montreal, for instance, tries to adopt what it considers to be the accents of Mayfair. Even to a French ear the results are amusing. True the educated Frenchman tries

to speak well, but his standards are far different to those of the English debutante who merely wants to talk like the Joneses. The Frenchman's sole concern is with the beauty of his own language. His are not snobbish but artistic aims designed to bring out the rhythm and music inherent in his language.

I DISLIKE the English because of their ignorance of the Catholic church. Most of them forget that religion is both a philosophy and a way of life. And an organization which for centuries has endured must provide a philosophy for which mankind has an inherent need. In short, the Englishman must weigh that which the Church provides against the philosophies provided by Dorothy Dix, by the editors of Mr. J. W. McConnell's *Montreal Star*, or by Mr. George McCullagh's erudite *Toronto Globe and Mail*.

The French Canadian realizes that his church is administered by human beings. And if he seems uncritical of it before others, he is most certainly not uncritical *chez soi*. He regards the Church as a force for good. He knows that Protestantism can never offer a philosophy acceptable to the French mentality which feels, realistically enough, that the duty of a Protestant is to protest, and that a house thus divided against itself cannot stand. And regarded purely materialistically, the church has provided and is providing greater comfort and a better life in Quebec than could be obtained from any other philosophical source.

I dislike the English who raise dogs instead of babies. Those who fail to have reasonably-sized families are missing lots of fun. They are also failing to pass on certain English traditions which—even to a French Canadian—seem worthy of preservation.

The English are kind, but inhospitable. I have long wondered why this is so. The French Canadian, even the poorest *habitant*, makes no effort to be hospitable, and succeeds admirably. The English Canadians, especially their women, make stupendous efforts, and fail miserably. Do they work at hospitality? Do they try too hard? I do not know. But the artificiality of English hospitality makes us French rather uncomfortable.

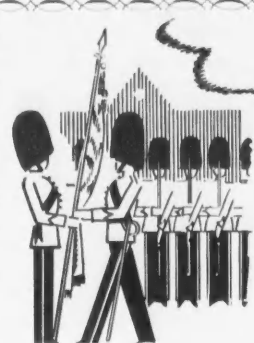
WHEN Maisonneuve came to found Montreal, or rather Ville Marie, he and his small company brought with him a dog. True to the sea tradition, she was named *Pilote*. Now *Pilote* had a fine sense of duty. Night and morning she made a complete tour of the forest around the encampment, and time and again warned the colonists that Indians were lurking in the bush. In due course *Pilote* brought forth young. As a good mother she carefully trained each of her puppies in this work. Upon *Pilote's* death, the pups carried on her routine and gave tongue immediately on scenting an Indian in the forest.

Today on Place d'Armes stands a monument to Maisonneuve at the bottom of which, immortalized in bronze on the spot where she so faithfully did her work, is *Pilote* still looking suspiciously at some of her surroundings. I spoke about *Pilote* the other night to a very beautiful and a very charming English lady. "Oh," she said laughingly and with a certain pride, "you know we English never know anything about the history of Montreal."

I HAVE an unbounded admiration for the English because they build their own homes, and have a good home life. I admire them for their love of flowers. I admire them for the way they teach their children to be self-reliant. But I like them only because they have been decent and friendly in their personal dealings with me.

There is the crux of the problem of an Anglo-French rapport in Canada, namely personal dealings. No one likes or dislikes another race. We like and dislike individuals only. In brief, for a better understanding, French and English individuals must mix much more than they have up to the present. And the English have not done their part to bring this about.

We French Canadians have done our part. Except in the back country the generation which knew no English is dying out. We have learnt your language. But we too, have our superiority complex. We feel that you might well come part way to meet a race which by conquering England first made England free, a race not lacking in physical strength and physical courage, a race of pioneers and great explorers, a race which has a cultural contribution to make to Canada, and most important of all, a race which can add a little French spice and flavor to the dull and unvaried monotony of the hash of North American civilization.



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Write Harvey Clare, M.D., Medical Superintendent, Homewood Sanitarium, Guelph, Ont.

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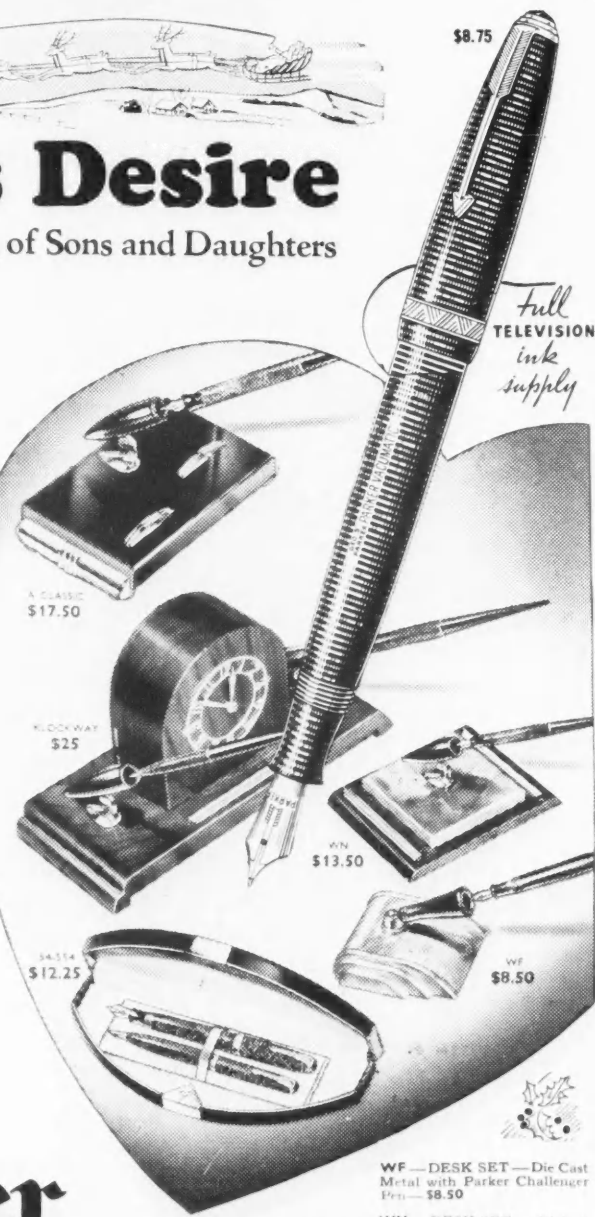
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THROUGH THE WEST INDIES. Nassau Light in the Bahamas, seen by moonlight as the cruise ship sails down to Rio.
—Photo courtesy Canadian National Steamships.

Safety for
the Investor

SATURDAY NIGHT, TORONTO, CANADA, DECEMBER 3, 1938

P. M. Richards,
Financial Editor

Quebec Tames Its Power Barons

BY ARTHUR MILES

The position of the power companies of the province of Quebec has changed greatly in the last few years. For them, rugged individualism has been replaced by strict government control. But it hasn't harmed the companies so far, because the regulatory body has done a first-class job, and the benefits to the public are many.

While the future of the Quebec power industry seems to lie completely in the hands of this body, the Provincial Electricity Board, the latter has acted so far with such wisdom and restraint that government regulation does not now seem likely to work out adversely for investors. The outlook for the individual companies is discussed.

"I DON'T be a mug," said the broker, "I couldn't suggest that." "Why not?" demanded the financial editor. "Because customers aren't made that way," came the reply. "If I suggested that he switch from Montreal Power into Public Service of New Jersey, despite its better yield, my customer would think I was crazy. He knows too well what Montreal Power has done in the past market."

These casual words overheard in a St. James Street brokerage house are quoted, not to weigh the merits of the switch suggested, but to indicate that the shares of Quebec power companies, due to their record, have acquired a certain investment momentum, a momentum which prevents, at any rate to a degree, a realistic attitude towards their possibilities.

The production and distribution of electric power in Quebec is now carried out under political and legal conditions differing entirely from those which obtained as recently as four years ago. Today, all the power companies of the province operate under strict regulation. The Provincial Electricity Board has the widest of wide regulatory powers. The Board can fix rates for any customer or group of customers. It can order the extension of lines into new areas. No capital expenditures can be made without its consent. And no financing can be undertaken without the approval of this Board of five members. Although it took the power companies a little while to realize it, the Board is as powerful in Quebec as is the Hydro Commission of Ontario in its sphere. Moreover, the Quebec Board is gaining in power, for it is gaining public prestige.

Construction Too

WHILE the Provincial Electrical Board is engaged solely in regulating the electric distributors, in 1937 the government also created the National Electricity Syndicate with the power to construct or to expropriate power production and distribution facilities. The Syndicate is now starting to build its first development of 20,000 horsepower in the Abitibi region of the province.

Not is this all. Any municipality in Quebec may now build or expropriate its own electric production and distribution system, provided the expropriation or the construction be carried out under the provisions of another act passed in 1937.

As recently as four years ago, electric power was produced and distributed in Quebec under the free play of rugged individualism. And while on occasion the individualism may have been pretty rugged, by and large the companies were doing a fair job. Nevertheless there was no regulation of rates, no check on new financing and capital expenditures, nothing to prevent a municipality to have its rate regulated by an independent body. Today all that is changed. On paper, the power legislation of the Province appears forbidding to the holder of power securities. In practice, however, the legislation has not, and probably will not, harm the investor.

It is significant that although the permitting municipalities to municipalize their service has been in force since 1937, no cities, towns or villages have taken advantage of the provisions of the act. Moreover,

not many are likely to do so. A town is hardly likely to shoulder the capital burden of municipalization when merely on application to the Provincial Electricity Board it can obtain reasonable rates for itself and its citizens. The people of Montreal, already harassed by the prodigality of a long succession of incompetent administrations, would never vote to expropriate Montreal Power. Even the most infuriated and fanatical opponents of Sir Herbert Holt, and he has some, would admit that he can run a power company a great deal more efficiently, and provide power more cheaply, than the Montreal aldermen.

Not Another Hydro

IS THE newly-created National Electricity Syndicate, presently undertaking its initial development, another Ontario Hydro in the embryo? The answer seems to be a decided no. In the first instance, the birth and growth of Ontario Hydro was due solely to the genius of one man, Sir Adam Beck, who was just as able, just as ruthless as Sir Herbert Holt. Quebec lacks a Sir Adam Beck. Probably it will always lack one, because the genius of the French does not lie in co-operative endeavor. And no English Quebecer could obtain the necessary political following.

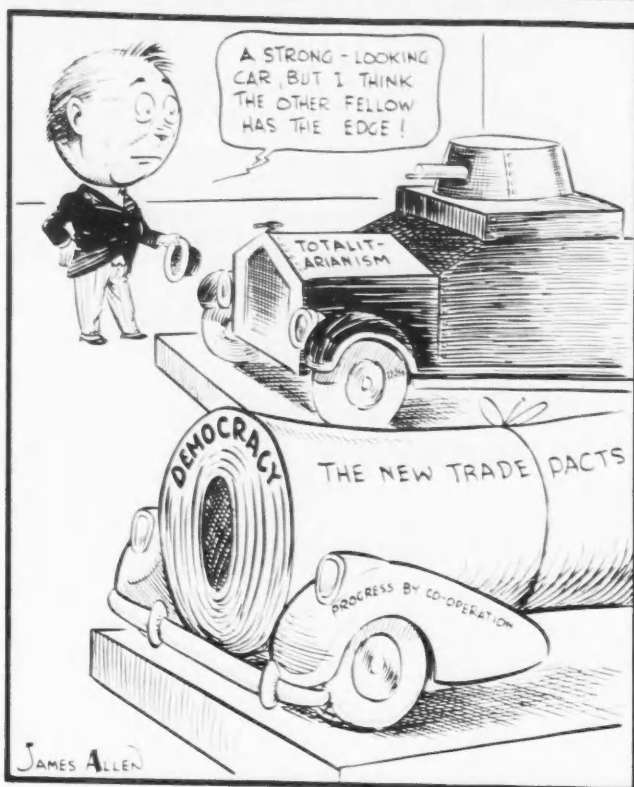
The future of the power industry thus lies completely in the hands of the Provincial Electricity Board, the regulatory body, which first came into being in 1935 under the high, wide and handsome Taschereau regime. Duplessis added two members to the Board and changed its name to the Provincial Electricity Board. He also gave the Board larger powers. Incredible as it seems to English Quebecers, the Board has done a first class job to date. Since it came into being about 60 per cent. of all the funded debt of the power companies has been re-funded by issuing bonds with a lower coupon rate. All these new issues have been submitted to the Board. And the electric customer can be sure that no underwriter got away with any swag by acquiring these bonds at too low a price.

The Board has already evaluated the physical assets of several of the companies. At present it is busy on an evaluation of the assets of Southern Canada Power and Montreal Power. When the evaluation has been completed for the entire province, the Board will then be able more adequately to determine fair rate schedules. Ultimately all the power companies will be placed on an identical accounting basis.

In the meantime it has been able to adjust rates throughout the province and to bring them more into conformity. For instance, Montreal South obtained a better street lighting rate, whilst Gaspé and several of the mining areas also obtained substantial reductions by placing their respective cases before the Board.

New Areas Served

THE Board has been successful in having the distributors extend their lines into many areas hitherto hampered by lack of service. In most instances this is carried out by mutual agreement between the Board and the company concerned. With a recalcitrant company, the Board merely



RIVAL MODELS.

issues an order. But generally speaking, it has been possible to satisfy both the applicant and the power company without coercive measures. Such a state of affairs speaks well for the abilities of the Board.

Not a cent is spent by the power companies without the approval of the Board. This applies both to routine and capital expenditures. If a company is forced into a purchase which has, say, some nuisance value, the Board permits the capitalization solely of the real value of the acquisition.

All of which reveals that electric rates in Quebec are being placed on a more scientific basis, a basis to which all companies will ultimately conform. It means, too, that the companies will no longer dictate the price at which the customer may purchase services.

On the foregoing basis, the outlook for the individual companies is not necessarily gloomy. In the first instance, the power industry has its critics, the leader of whom is Dr. Hamel of Quebec City. Hamel and his many satellites enjoyed, and still enjoy, some popularity throughout Quebec. But they are mostly all fanatics on the electric question, and their influence is waning because most of their statements regarding the industry just ain't so.

It is true that the rabid opponents of the "electric trust" stirred up feel-

ing in many centres. And here is where the Provincial Electricity Board has done excellent work. It has cleared away the mists of ignorance which surround the cost of delivering a kilowatt hour into the electric toaster on the breakfast table. The Board has set forth the facts to municipalities and rates have been adjusted where necessary. The result has been that the Board enjoys the confidence of municipal politicians of the province. Hence the antagonists of the electric industry in Quebec are no longer the hazard they once were to the electric companies.

Any assessment of the future marketwide and dividendwise of the power stocks must thus be based on the foregoing considerations. While regulation indicates that the gilt is off the frame in which these companies operate, yet individually the Quebec power stocks remain suitable for investment. Each company, however, is affected differently by the conditions now obtaining in the industry.

Montreal Power

MONTREAL Power has the largest following of any of the companies. It has immense investment momentum. It is the standby of the landed gentry of Montreal. Investors are apt to swear by it, and customers are

(Continued on Page 31)

THE BUSINESS FRONT

The Prospect Brightens

BY P. M. RICHARDS

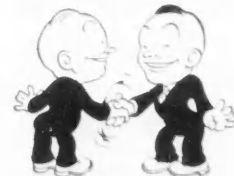
IT SEEMS to me that one of the most hopeful auguries of the moment is the way Canadian business is taking the trade treaties. Today we see the eastern industrialists, who have been the target of so many western brickbats, apparently disposed to accept a wide reduction in their protection in the hope that the benefits given the agriculturists and other primary producers will ultimately work out to the good of all.

Of course, I may be speaking too soon, the treaties are complex and time will be required to see how their provisions work out in practice. Maybe the nows are only delayed. But I think there really is a general inclination to look beyond the immediate effects on individual industries to the longer-term benefits that should result from a broad increase in the volume of trade.

If so, it means that we are at last setting our feet on the path that leads to real recovery. In the past the world has talked hopefully of recovery while knowing in its heart that continuing obstacles to international trade made real, lasting recovery impossible. And we Canadians have talked of a prosperous Canada while conflicting sectional interests have seemed to be doing their best to pull the country apart. Now, apparently, Canadians are getting together and the world is getting together—that is, the democracies are. And that's exactly what was needed.

World Trade Expansion

HOWEVER, the indicated benefits aren't confined to the democracies. Germany, Italy and Japan are included in a long list of nations who will enjoy the advantages of the lower tariffs, as a result of the "most-favored-nation" provisions of earlier treaties. Thus the Anglo-U.S.-Canadian pacts constitute a far-reaching—indeed a world-wide—reduction of the trade barriers that have, many observers believe, been the chief factor in perpetuating our economic and social distresses. They (the treaties) promise to strengthen the democracies and also provide some "appeasement" for the dictatorships, a combination which seems to brighten the prospects for preservation of peace.



And the trade treaties, with their prospect of a much-needed expansion of world trade, are by no means the only reason for cheerfulness. The outlook for general business continues to improve, even though the business rise has lately been showing signs of leveling off. The latter, according to the experts, is due only to the fact that business has moved ahead so fast and so far in recent months that a pause for consolidation of the advance is due. It is to be only a pause, however, with the mid-winter slackening in production activity likely to be less than seasonal and a strong resumption of the advance indicated for early spring.

Improvement in Fundamentals

AGAINST the contention that the business gains realized and expected are based—at least in the U.S.—largely on government spending for armaments and public works and are therefore artificial, there may be advanced the argument that the basic situation and outlook are steadily improving, with a swing to the right in public opinion indicated by the U.S. election. The prospect of better relations between government and business, a growing public sentiment against radicalism in government and against reckless government spending, also against high-handed tactics by the C.I.O., and a world-wide desire for peace, as indicated by the attitude of the totalitarian peoples, as well as the democracies, in the recent crisis.

We have all become so accustomed to stories of actual or impending calamity that pessimism has become the rule. But there are now grounds for thinking that things are really going to brighten. Standard Statistics Company of New York, for example, asserts this week that "On all major economic fronts, there are signs that a fundamental advance is being scored," and gives reasons for saying so, covering all the ground from the state of U.S. retail trade to that of European politics.

It's about time, I think, that we all lifted our heads and looked forward. We are in a splendid position from which to advance, and the economic pressure is in that direction. All that's needed is a little confidence in ourselves and our future.

Cost of Government Must Be Reduced

BY NEIL CAROTHERS

Professor of Economics, and Dean of the College of Business Administration, Lehigh University

Here's a frank, to-the-point discussion of the effects of the confused, unsound thinking on economic matters that has, unfortunately, been so prevalent since the depression hit us. While the article deals with conditions in the United States, the points it makes apply equally well to Canada.

Is the writer a reactionary? No doubt some readers will say so, but that doesn't dispose of his argument. After all, the test of the pudding is the eating, and we are all aware that the food dished up to us by the New Deal cooks in recent years has been anything but sustaining. The writer suggests a remedy. The thought is not new, but its application would be.

A FEW weeks ago a radio company put on a rather foolish fantasy and a million Americans gave a demonstration of human gullibility and mob hysteria.

There was nothing new about this. For more than a thousand years there have appeared at intervals men who predicted an immediate end of the world, and always, multitudes have deserted their homes to prepare for the event. There are still believers in hex doctors in Pennsylvania and in the 30-hour week in the United States Senate.

But belief in superstitions and hysteria over men from Mars do no harm contrasted with the destruction wrought by belief in economic chimeras. And this grows more destructive, not less, with advancing civilization. The reasons for this are two—the determination of artificial economic issues by mass voting and the advent of the radio. In the hands of demagogues and revolutionaries the radio can establish dictatorship, force countries to war, or even drive a nation over the cliffs and into the sea, like the Gadarene swine. It has just about done this very thing in certain European countries.

The masses of men will not read complex economic analysis. But they will listen to a glib and facile radio talker. He may be a truthful and capable expert on the issues he discusses. Or he may be a hypocritical demagogue, or a scheming propagandist, or an economic illiterate, or a subtle political apologist. In the last week before the recent U.S. elections the air was blue with economic deception and distortion.

These are general observations, not aimed at any party or any group or any persons. If you, the reader, call to mind a dozen illustrations, it is because of the truth of the observations. If you see in them any bitter and shameful implications against any particular individuals, it is because your intellectual conscience is troubling you.

The radio, under improper control, is a menace to civilization. Under the control of a strong central government it can accomplish two very evil things—the retention of power by the government, however bad it may be, and popular support for any government policy, however injurious it may be. It is not the purpose of this article to discuss the question of radio control. But it may be said that the condition of this control in my country, the United States, is today giving thoughtful men deep concern. Theoretically we have freedom of the air. In practice it does not work out that way.

Popular Fallacies

WITHOUT prejudice or bias, let us set down a list of economic fallacies and errors that have been systematically propagated by radio propaganda in the last five years. Some of them have become imbedded in the popular mind and now guide public opinion and government policy. Some have reached only the less literate of the people. All of them have been factors in our present distress. Most of them have been propagated by government officials, but some of them have been promoted by various pressure groups and private interests.

Here are some of the propaganda-inspired errors and distortions of economic truth:

1. That policies of government are the dominant force in determining economic prosperity.
2. That government can end depression.
3. That poverty can be abolished by economic tricks.
4. That government can raise prices in depression by debasing the currency.
5. That government can by juggling the currency maintain a stable price level.
6. That the silver subsidy to rich corporations is anything but a shameful abuse of taxpayers.
7. That banks are nonproductive parasites, living off productive industry.
8. That beating down the interest rate artificially promotes enterprise but does not insure insurance policies and savings.
9. That taxing the consumer to raise cash to bribe farmers to destroy food and clothes stuffs promotes welfare.
10. That reckless spending by government does not reduce the national income and lower the standard of living.
11. That promiscuous amateur tinkering with private enterprise is economic planning.
12. That wages are set by employers.
13. That shortening hours increases employment.
14. That government can set the rate of wages for a nation.
15. That "minimum prices" set by industry were a major factor in retarding recovery.
16. That "monopoly prices" were the cause of the present depression of 1937-1938.

Prosperity by Spending

THIS is quite a list. But it does not contain the most unhappy economic fallacy of them all. It is a general economic theory. It is the grievous error that prosperity depends on a mysterious thing known as "consumer power" or "purchasing power." The crux of this notion is that prosperity is merely a matter of spending by the people.

This is probably the oldest economic fallacy in history. You can find it in Greece and Rome. If we could go back further we would probably find that there were Dr. Townsends and David Cushman Coyles and Congressman Patmans preaching this error in Babylon and Chaldea. It has been the excuse for spend-thrift governments in all time.

It requires no economic analysis to show the nonsense of this theory. If it were true, Congress would solve all our problems tomorrow by passing a law making \$5,000 the minimum annual wage. The Chinese masses live on 20 cents a day. But if this theory were correct, they could agree on a \$5 minimum and abolish misery.

It is quite impossible to make an adequate economic analysis of this theory in a brief article. But we can look briefly at "consumer power." Our living comes from production, and from no other source. Under normal conditions the necessary factors of production, land, labor,

(Continued on Page 29)

The Market Gambler

BY M. ARGIN

LAST week I indicated my future market procedure would be guided by market levels specifically indicated and also as importantly by the volume of trading. I remarked "If the market now breaks through industrials (Dow-Jones 149.41), falls 20.03, on the downside, with trading 4,000,000 shares or more, I'll get out, taking my loss and reporting it in detail next week."

On Saturday, November 26, the New York Stock Market with two hours of trading, running to 687,000 shares, or at the rate of about 1,700,000 shares for the full five-hour session, slipped to industrials 148.45, rails 29.89. Market action was not impressive enough, therefore, to bring me to the point of selling. But remember, please, I only have one-fifth of my trading dollars at work in New York Stock Market equities.

But, someone may ask, "What would you do if you had all your money tied up in stocks now?" That is a question I couldn't, and wouldn't, answer.

Every man or woman who buys and sells stocks has a unique and individual problem of his own. There are many factors that affect and control each person's buying and selling of equities. Most people scarcely ever give serious thought to one, Greed is the most widespread and compelling motive behind their purchases and fear the spectre that haunts them in their selling moods.

As for my own personal, immediate market procedure, and considering that I have only 20% of my gambling capital involved, I am sitting pat. I shall wait out any selling squalls. If the decline is important, I may use it to shift out of some of my present stock holdings into others that analyses may show to be better vehicles for my gambling. On the other hand, if the market has a run up from around these lows, I shall be looking for a spot to sell. As this is not imminent, at the moment, I shall defer detailed indications of what I would consider the right market level for a sale until next week or later.

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BUSINESS AND MARKET FORECAST

BY HARUSPEX

THE INTERMEDIATE OR SHORT TERM TREND of stock prices, on last reading, was upward.

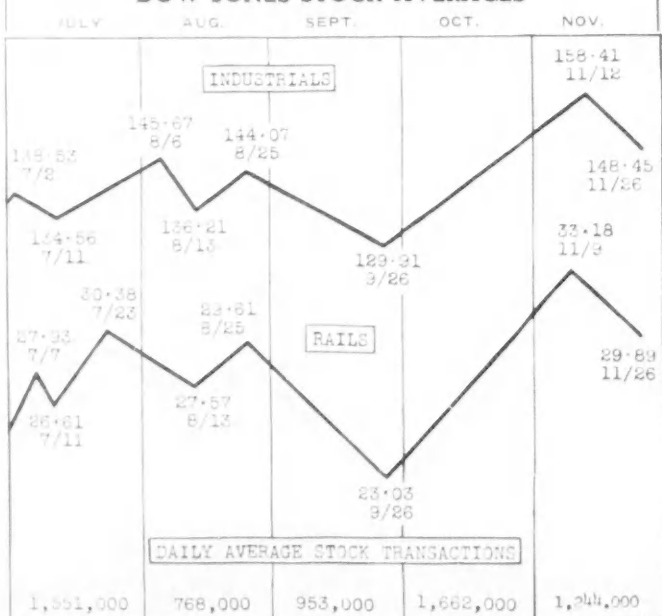
THE PRIMARY OF LONG TERM TREND of stock prices and business, under Dow's theory, is upward.

MARKET PROBABILITIES. Factors of strength in the current market are a broadly rising trend of business that promises, on present economic evidence, to carry into the Autumn of 1939 or the Spring of 1940; a large supply of liquid capital seeking return through security investment; and relatively strong holding of stocks as indicated by lack of heavy trading and but small advances in American brokers' loans since the market upturn commenced in March '37. Factors of weakness are the fairly extensive degree by which the market, in this year's upturn, has run beyond the limits of business and earnings, some questioning as to what will be the repercussions from a new Congress in the United States and an Administration not believed as in agreement and non-vestedness in the foreign political situation.

I do not see, in the current picture, any cause for a prolonged downward trend in stock prices. I would, therefore, assume that such weakness as may be seen, either from around current levels, or from any moderate extension of the advance over the one or two months head, should be confined to technical or corrective proportions, as has been the case for the two recessions already witnessed during the course of this year's advance. Such corrections, which are allowed for under Dow's theory, normally run from a three-eighths to a five-eighths cancellation of the preceding advance. If correction is now under way, the preceding advance would date from late September to mid-November and the corrective ratios, as discussed above, would call for a support zone of between 141-149 on the Dow-Jones industrial average, 29-26 on the rail average, or levels not greatly beyond those currently existing.

If full correction is now under way, then such rally as might occur from the current area would fail to carry one or both averages beyond the mid-November peaks, and would be followed by renewed weakness during both averages under the resistance points established just prior to the rally getting under way. This is the usual zigzag pattern by which a reversal in the secondary direction is signalled. There remains the possibility that the advance from late September has somewhat further to go, prior to full correction. Lack of volume and the sideways movement at medium levels over the current week are at least suggestive of the absence of this juncture, of any undue pressure to liquidate. I would regard any extension of the advance, over the near-term, however, into the 150-155 area as a signal for caution.

DOW JONES STOCK AVERAGES



GOLD & DROSS

It is recommended that answers to inquiries in this department be read in conjunction with the Business and Market Forecast.

B. C. PACKERS

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I have some stock in British Columbia Packers which cost me about 45 besides many years' lack of dividends. I have lost all confidence in the enterprise and want to get out on the best terms possible. Would you advise me to sell now for the best price obtainable, or do you see any probable advantage in holding for a while longer?

—W. B. H., Orangeville, Ont.

I think, if I were you, that I would be inclined to hold my British Columbia Packers stock for "a while longer." I think the stock is undoubtedly speculative, but the company's outlook seems to be improving and the stock's position should be bettered accordingly.

Two main factors control the profitable operations of B.C. Packers: the size of the pack and the company's ability to meet competition and maintain markets. I understand that this year the company's total pack of all varieties is slightly higher than it has ever been before in relation to the total provincial pack. However, it is still too early to reckon earnings for the full year, particularly since financial results are dependent upon the chum salmon, pilchard and herring fisheries from now until December 31. Market conditions have not shown much change with the exception of oil which is considerably down in price. I understand that operations have been conducted so far this year on a more economical basis than heretofore. A policy of consolidating operations into larger and more efficient units has resulted in large savings in operating costs and overhead expenses, while there has also been an increased development of important by-products.

CONIAURUM, PERRON

Editor, Gold & Dross:

Please give me your opinion of Coniaurum and Perron. Which is the better buy at current prices?

—B. K. Toronto, Ont.

The prospects for both Coniaurum Mines and Perron Gold Mines, are promising. The former is meeting with excellent results on the lower levels and now that shaft sinking operations are over for a few years, an enlarged development program is in sight. Ore reserves are being steadily increased and mill tonnage is likely to be stepped up to 600 tons a day. Operating profit for the quarter ended September 30 was \$144,81 as compared with \$65,751 in the same period last year. So far this year 10 cents a share has been



THOMAS J. WATSON, President of the International Chamber of Commerce and of International Business Machines Corporation, who was the chief speaker at a luncheon on November 29 at the King Edward Hotel, Toronto, in connection with the opening of the new executive offices and Toronto showrooms of International Business Machines Company, Limited, the Canadian subsidiary. In the course of a review of world conditions, Mr. Watson said that international relations and commerce are among the world's most vital problems today, and that if the world economic situation is to improve, all nations must be in a position to contribute to the improvement and to share in the resulting benefits. He said that the reciprocal trade agreements just concluded are events of outstanding significance to all countries, in that they represent a sharp reversal of policies which have hampered trade.

paid in dividends and it is likely a further 5 cents will be distributed.

Consideration should shortly be given to dividends by Perron, where a good working surplus is being built up. Ore reserves are being maintained at over 300,000 tons above the 625-foot level with considerable new ore indicated by drilling to depths of around 1,300 feet. Preparations are underway for greater development in the No. 5 shaft area where a depth of 710 feet has been reached and the shaft is to be continued to 1,150 feet for the establishment of four more levels. Some excellent widths of comparatively high grade ore have been indicated by drilling to depths of 100 feet and once the money is available, it is planned to deepen this to 250 feet and establish the first level at 225 feet. A program of lateral work will be done to explore the downward extension of surface showings. Values secured in surface exploration and diamond drilling were erratic and failed to definitely indicate an orebody.

Personally, I am of the opinion that Coniaurum might be the better buy at the present time!

CHRYSLER CORPORATION

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I am a Gold & Dross reader—a regular one—and I've been wondering what you thought of Chrysler as a buy. I was thinking of appreciation. This stock seems to suit me, but I want your advice before going off the deep end. What about dividends?

—H. V. L., Yarmouth, N.S.

Over the intermediate term, I would say that Chrysler is one of the most attractive speculations. In order to reduce dealers' inventories, production was curtailed until late in the summer and, while Chrysler was among the first of the leading manufacturers to obtain volume production of its 1939 models, earnings for the third quarter of this year were down to 22 cents per share as compared with \$2.98 cents for the same period in 1937. However, the sharp upturn in sales indicated for the last quarter should make it by far the most profitable of the year, although because of the limited returns for the first nine months, it is not expected that earnings for all of 1938 will be much in excess of \$3.50 per share. However, the improvements in the 1939 offerings should enable Chrysler to participate fully in the substantial gain in total demand anticipated for next year and a higher average level of earnings may be expected.

The dividend of \$1.25 per share payable in December brings 1938 distributions to \$2 per share, compared with \$10 in 1937. However, in view of the company's strong financial position, the larger profits in prospect for 1939 suggest a proportionate increase in dividend payments.

ARNO

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I own a few hundred shares of Arno Mines. Could you please give me some information as to the present status of the company and your opinion about it.

—H. M., Winnipeg, Man.

Arno Mines holds 450,000 shares of Clarno Mines, which company acquired the nine claims of Rouyn township, adjoining McWatters Gold on the west and south. Clarno also has a like number of claims in Joannes township which adjoins Rouyn. At the annual meeting of Arno in February, it was reported that various interests had been acquired in claims in Beauchastel township, Quebec, and these had been grouped and Orland Mines formed. The company received 550,000 Orland shares, of which 216,666 had been sold by the year end. Considerable surface work was done on these claims with inconclusive results.

Arno holds 200,000 shares of Argyle Consolidated Gold Mines, with properties in McVittie and Skead townships, Ontario, and Vaquelin township, Quebec, and also has an 80 per cent interest in five claims next to Seguin Rouyn Gold Mines, in Rouyn township, and a half interest in 16 claims in Joannes township. The head office of the company is located in the Hope Chambers, Sparks St., Ottawa.

TORONTO ELEVATORS

Editor, Gold & Dross:

Early in July of this year I purchased 25 shares of Toronto Elevators common stock at 16½. As this company has not given a very favorable report, I would be grateful if you would advise me as to whether I should sell at the market price.

—N. D., Toronto, Ont.

The decision as to whether or not you should sell your Toronto Elevators common stock—which is quoted currently at 15—is one that you will have to make for yourself. Personally, in your place, I would be inclined to hold, for I think that this stock, which recorded a high of 46 and a low of 16 in 1937, should show a satisfactory appreciation over the intermediate term.

Due to unprecedented conditions existing in the grain trade, which resulted largely from the small western grain crop and the scarcity of contract grades, operations of Toronto Elevators, Limited, for the fiscal year which ended July 31, 1938, showed a loss for the first time in the company's history. (Net loss was \$269,622, against an income of \$194,635 in 1937.)

I do not think this loss resulted from any change in the company's operating policy and should not be construed as forecasting a change in the trend of the company's earnings. I believe, as I have said, that it was a reflection of the abnormal conditions existing in the trade. From recent crop forecasts in both the United States and Canada, it seems reasonable to expect an early return to normal conditions which will enable the company to show satisfactory earnings, particularly in view of Toronto Elevators' diversified operations and its strong financial position. I think that during the current fiscal year, for instance, profitable operations can be shown. If these hopes materialize, it may mean a resumption of the payments of dividends on the common stock of the company.

SKOOKUM

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I would like to have information regarding Skookum Gold Mines. I paid 15 cents a share for it in 1935, but have heard and seen nothing of it for some time.

—B. A. E., Ottawa, Ont.

Due to lack of finances Skookum Gold Mines has been inactive for the past year. The company is now reported to be negotiating for funds with which to resume operations. A shaft has been sunk to 100 feet and once the money is available, it is planned to deepen this to 250 feet and establish the first level at 225 feet. A program of lateral work will be done to explore the downward extension of surface showings. Values secured in surface exploration and diamond drilling were erratic and failed to definitely indicate an orebody.

FLEET AIRCRAFT

Editor, Gold & Dross:

Please give me some information on Fleet Aircraft. I have been thinking of taking a flyer in this stock for some time. What is your opinion of it?

—B. P. H. Woodstock, N.B.

I would say that Fleet Aircraft common stock offers speculative possibilities over the intermediate term. Fleet Aircraft Limited operates an airplane factory at Fort Erie, Ontario. It has the exclusive rights, acquired from the Consolidated Aircraft Corporation of the United States, to manufacture and sell the Fleet Trainer in all countries except the United States, China and Roumania, and has similar rights in

(Continued on Next Page)



A. E. PHIPPS, President of the Imperial Bank of Canada, who, in addressing the 64th annual meeting of the shareholders, stated that he considered the bank's statement for the year ended October 31, 1938, an excellent one in view of the economic and political conditions existing over the greater part of the year. In summing up the bank's position, Mr. Phipps said: "The bank is in a strong liquid position showing constant growth in all departments with undiminished earnings and strong aggressive management and is in a position to handle a full share of Canadian banking business."

—Photo by "Who's Who in Canada."

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Dividend Notices

GENERAL STEEL WARES LIMITED

DIVIDEND NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of \$3.50 per share on the outstanding 45,000 shares of 7% Cumulative Participating Preferred Stock of a par value of \$100.00 each of General Steel Wares Limited, has been declared, payable on the 15th day of December, 1938, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the first day of December, 1938, and ending the 31st day of October, 1938.

By order of the Board,
 F. S. BROPHY, Secretary.
 Montreal, November 21st, 1938.

The Bell Telephone Company of Canada

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND

A dividend of Two Per Cent (2%) has been declared payable on the 16th day of January, 1939, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 23rd of December, 1938.

F. G. WEBBER, Secretary.
 Montreal, November 23, 1938.

Canada Bud Breweries Limited

DIVIDEND NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of Twenty Cents (20c) per share on the 130,000 outstanding no par value common shares of Canada Bud Breweries Limited, has been declared payable on the 12th day of December, 1938, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 3rd day of December, 1938.

By order of Board of Directors,
 E. J. KAY, Secretary-Treasurer.
 Toronto, November 22nd, 1938.

DIVIDEND NOTICE

HIRAM WALKER-GOODERHAM & WORTS LIMITED

DIVIDEND NO. 56

A quarterly dividend of 25¢ a share has been declared on the outstanding no par value Cumulative Dividend Redeemable Reference Stock of this company, payable Thursday, December 15, 1938 to shareholders of record at the close of business on November 25.

DIVIDEND NO. 57

A quarterly dividend of \$1.00 a share has been declared on the outstanding no par value Common Stock of this company, payable Thursday, December 15, 1938 to shareholders of record at the close of business on November 25.

By Order of the Board,
 FLETCHER RUARK, Secretary.
 Walkerville, Canada
 November 19, 1938.

NORANDA MINES, LIMITED

DIVIDEND NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that an interim dividend of \$2.00 per share, payable in Canadian funds, has been declared by the Directors of Noranda Mines, Limited, payable December 22nd, 1938, to shareholders of record at the close of business December 5, 1938.

By order of the Board,
 J. R. BRADFIELD, Secretary.
 Toronto, Nov. 18, 1938.

MAPLE PRODUCTS

CANADIAN maple products are protected from adulteration by legislative standards and government supervision. The Maple Sugar Industry Act, administered by the Dominion Department of Agriculture, prohibits any adulteration of maple products, forbids the use of the word maple or any derivative of the word in the description of a syrup or sugar which is not a pure maple product, and requires the proper naming of the ingredients of syrups or sugars resembling pure maple products. Maple syrup must not weigh less than 13 pounds 2 ounces per gallon, nor contain more than 35 per cent water; maple sugar must contain not more than 10 per cent water; and maple butter, maple cream and maple wax not more than 15 per cent water.

GOLD & DROSS

(Continued from Page 28)

regard to the Model 21 Advance Trainer. Rights have also been acquired from the Consolidated Aircraft Corporation to manufacture for sale in the British Empire, on a royalty basis, all its other available products. The size of the plant was doubled in 1936 and materially increased again in 1937.

Fleet Aircraft's future prospects have been materially improved by the likelihood that Great Britain, in order to catch up with its air expansion program, will place large orders for military airplanes in Canada. Fleet Aircraft appears to be well situated to handle its share of such orders. An initial placing of British orders in Canada amounted to some \$10,000,000 to be distributed among various manufacturing companies.

Because of the increased cost of materials and higher expenses—due to last year's expansion program—net profits, for the year ended December 31, 1937, amounted to \$2,397, as compared with \$27,398 in the preceding year. In the annual statement, published in April, 1938, it was revealed that the company had on hand business amounting to \$800,000, including orders for 122 new aircraft, as compared with total 1937 sales of \$613,000. While no definite figures have been published as to the exact amounts in which each company will share government orders for planes, it is more than likely that Fleet Aircraft will receive its share.

GOLDEN GATE, MANOR

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I have some shares of Manor Gold Mines and am wondering if I ought to buy more at present low prices, or buy Golden Gate instead, which has been recommended to me.

—T. C. F., Winnipeg, Man.

Golden Gate Mining Co. shares appear the best purchase at the present time, as Manor Gold Mines is inactive, due to lack of finances. Underground drilling recently commenced on the latter property but only two holes had been drilled when operations were suspended until sufficient finances had been secured to complete an extensive campaign of work. A shaft was put down to 500 feet some years ago and while some good values were encountered in lateral work on three levels, no ore shoots



H. T. JAFFRAY, General Manager of the Imperial Bank of Canada, who, in presenting shareholders with the bank's balance sheet and income account for the year ended October 31, 1938, reported profits of \$961,342.79—only \$6,634.40 less than a year ago; current loans of \$58,274,754—an increase of \$5,106,277 over 1937; and capital, reserves, and undivided profits of \$15,649,375.51. Remarkably Mr. Jaffray: "It has not been an easy banking year."

—Photo by "Who's Who in Canada."

were reported. Golden Gate commenced mining last May and production since has been approximately \$108,500. October output was \$25,496 with an average recovery of \$14.71 per ton. The company has about a year's ore ahead of the mill and is planning a campaign of underground work which should shortly determine the possibilities for larger production.

YOUNG-SHANNON

Editor, Gold & Dross:

About two years ago I bought 500 shares of Young-Shannon Gold Mines. Would appreciate information as to standing of company. Has it any plans for the future?

—W. S. E., Saskatoon, Sask.

Young-Shannon Gold Mines is inactive, but I understand the intention is to proceed with the further development of the Chester township

claims, when sufficient funds are available. The company secured 200,000 shares of Lake Dufault Mines for its ten claims which adjoin Waite Amulet Mines in northwestern Quebec, and still retains half of these shares. The cash derived from the sale of 100,000 shares was used to patent a large part of its property. A 20-ton mill is on the property, although not erected, and some encouragement was met in development so far on the two levels established. Ground is also held in the western section of the Little Long Lac area, but only limited exploration has yet been carried out.

B. C. POWER

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I am holding some shares of B.C. Power purchased at 25¢, and have read your special article on it in "We Discuss This Week," and note with concern that there is danger of the government taking over control of their business. You speak of it as a business man's investment. All this leads me to feel that it can no longer be considered a good investment for a woman like me. What would you advise?

—H. E., Toronto, Ont.

As regards B.C. Power, you, knowing your own position best, will have to make your own decision as to whether you should sell or hold. If I were in your place, I would be inclined to sell—merely that I might have no commitment in the company until such time as the government's policy is definitely and finally known. Latest reports are that Premier Patullo of British Columbia has introduced legislation to create a three-man Utilities Board to control railways, street railways, tramways, ferries, toll bridges, telephone and telegraph services, gas, electric power plants, etc.

I understand that plans for expansion by any utility will have to satisfy the Board before anything can be done, and that it will control issue of all securities as well. Remember, the government's policy may not have any detrimental effect on any of the securities concerned, but it might very easily affect them adversely. In describing B.C. Power "A" as a "good business man's investment," I meant that it was a stock suitable for a person in a position to keep his eye on the trend of conditions affecting it.

Cost of Government

(Continued from Page 27)

capital and management—automatically work themselves out so that all four factors receive that share of the product which their contribution warrants.

"Purchasing power" of all classes in the community comes solely from the production of these point factors and the distribution of the product. The product of a steel-worker exchanges for the product of a farmer, of a storekeeper for that of a government official.

Generally speaking, the system will work itself out so that there will be the maximum possible production, the maximum wages and the maximum consumer power. There are exceptions, of course. The rate of wages in the sweated industries may be the economic wage, but it will be indecently low. Unnatural profit rates may develop. Monopoly and extortion may operate to social detriment.

These are the holes in the doughnut, not the doughnut. Even in depression the economic system automatically sets up the best possible arrangement of the factors. There is a tragic fall of prices, and the system of itself brings salaries and wages down to the relationship most encouraging to recovery.

Penalty of Meddling

AND when you meddle blindly with these automatic relationships, almost every time you reduce production, reduce wages, and retard prosperity. An extortionate monopoly charging all the traffic will bear reduces the income of every American citizen. A corporation paying its executives unnatural salaries instead of lowering its prices lowers the standard of living of the country. A labor union in New York getting a monopoly, keeping out ambitious workers, and extorting \$12 a day in the midst of depression is not only destroying its own employment but cutting down the wage of every low-paid worker. Henry Ford's famous theory of creating consumer power by artificially short hours and artificially high wages has done as much harm in America as William Green's 30-hour week. If Ford had lived up to his theory, bankruptcy of a mighty industry would have been the result.

Despite these simple and obvious truths the theory of artificial putting up of "purchasing power" continues to guide the policies of government and to delude the judgment of the people. It has caused more economic injury and spawned more evil measures than any other economic idea. Senator Bankhead introduces a bill for stamp scrip. A Goldborough bill calls for a wild social-credit scheme. Senator Thomas demands more inflation. The "consumer power" idea is back of all of them. It is back of the pension theory. It is the excuse for the whole squandering policy of the government. It is the excuse for labor-union monopoly everywhere, for violence in labor disputes. It is the excuse for raising executive salaries in time of depression. Above all, this fallacy is the

motivating doctrine of every crackpot pension scheme, stamp-scrip scheme, social-credit scheme and free-loans-from-the-banks scheme this continent has suffered from.

Six Years' Experience

WE IN the United States have had six years of creating artificial "consumer power," and just look at us now. The end of it all is an unnecessary second depression, eleven million men out of work, a 40-billion-dollar Federal debt, billions of dollars of idle capital, a chaotic currency, and a mad phantasmagoria of crazy pension and inflation schemes. This is no partisan statement. Some Republican members of Congress voted for these things. Thoroughly beaten when they talk economic sense, Republican candidates are surrendering to Townsendism in various parts of the country. The present administration gets credit for propagating this fallacy because it was in power.

Supporters of these economic fallacies are constantly attacking the point of view presented in this article as "reactionary" or "do-nothing." They can be answered in one sentence. If the elementary principles presented here had been followed, as they have been in most countries, one-quarter of our people would not now be on relief, we should have a sane currency system, and the nation would not be sweating under the load of taxation it must bear for countless years.

What is a constructive program for government? There is a place in our society for important interference with economic processes by government. There are certain things, such as national defense and the postal service, that do not belong to private enterprise. Where it can, local or national government should protect certain elements in our economic system. Government must guide banking policies, control certain operations of commerce, stop unfair competition, restrain and regulate monopoly, and prevent abusive treatment of investors and savers.

There is a place for social legislation. This "conservative" writer was advocating old-age pensions when those who now boast of their solicitude for the aged poor were hostile to the idea. There is a vast public area of relief in depression, and where local resources are exhausted, Federal aid may be necessary. But the major purpose of government activities, national and local, is to preserve order, prevent exploitation, make competition fair, and discourage morbid industrial growths. When it does this, free enterprise will steadily raise wages, lessen inequality and reduce poverty.

A Concrete Program

BUT there is one concrete and definite program which government in America could adopt at once, with an immediate improvement in the condition of the people surpassing any advance ever made in a brief time. It would actually accomplish more than all that has been promised the people from the iridescent economic bubbles we have had in the last five years. It beats all the rabbits-out-of-the-hat Congress ever considered. It is a very simple program: reduce the costs of government, local, state, and national, to the lowest terms.

The present costs of government have become a cancerous growth in the economic body. In the fiscal year 1936 the total expenditures of all governments in the United States were 17 billion dollars. That was \$130 for every person in the country, \$650 for every family of five. It was a fourth of the national income in that year. You get some idea of the meaning of these statistics when you realize that the whole country works three months in every twelve for the government and lives off what it can make in the other nine.

Propaganda has told you that much of this incredible expenditure is paid with borrowed money and does not cost the present generation anything. Even if this were so, which it is not, more than 10 billion dollars in 1936 was collected in taxes by the governments of the country, and the people worked two months of the twelve to raise these taxes.

Propaganda has told you that these monstrous expenditures were necessary for relief. That is not so. Relief took less than one third of the total. The largest item in government expenditures is for the millions of persons, necessary and unnecessary, on government pay rolls. Propaganda has inspired the belief that taxing the people and spending the money promotes industry. Every dollar taken in taxes is taken from production, which is necessary to living, or from consumption, which is living. When the federal government takes, say, \$5,000,000 in taxes and uses it to try to harness the Atlantic Ocean up in Maine, that \$5,000,000 comes out of the bread and clothes of the people. At the present time the federal government is taxing the weekly pay of the American workers, lamentably small as that pay is in so many cases, and spending the money at once.

Cut Government Cost

AS A life-long student of the problem of wages and human welfare, this writer believes that the one great measure for raising wages and reducing poverty which government could take at the present time would be to cut the costs of government. Someday the people of this country will see this truth. They will not go on accepting tricks done with mirrors at their expense. They will not go on endorsing lip-service to social betterment and paying for subsidies to silver corporations.

How much can be done? Nobody knows. In Connecticut, in Nebraska, in Indiana, it has been shown in some local instances that by breaking the grip of the politicians feeding at the public trough tremendous reductions in government costs can be effected. We do not know how much can be done in the federal government, because we have not had any trials of the experiment.

I am not hopeless as to the political possibilities. Propaganda is all that it has been represented to be here. But when the cost of living bites heavily into the plain man's wages, he forgets about theories of consumer power and puts out the spenders. In this day of new economic bubbles every hour, our memories are short. But some of us remember a very curious political fact. The present government of the United States was overwhelmingly elected in 1932. It had, actually, just one economic platform plank. That was a solemn pledge, repeated over and over, of the most rigid economy in expenditures.

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Forest Hill, a most attractive residential suburb of Toronto, has become physically a part of the City while maintaining its identity as a separate Municipality.

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December Investment Letter

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NOTICE TO DEBENTURE HOLDERS OF

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The Corporation of the Town of Fort Erie, Ontario, having appointed

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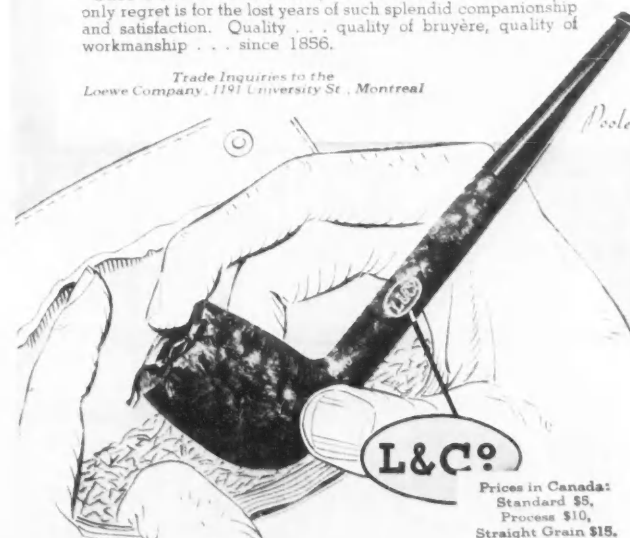
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CONCERNING INSURANCE

Principle of Subrogation

BY GEORGE GILBERT

Under contracts of indemnity insurance, the principle of subrogation applies to all cases in which a third party is liable to make good the loss as well as the insurance company.

It operates so that under no condition of affairs can the insured be twice indemnified for the same loss, but, as shown in this article, it does not prevent the insured from collecting the full amount of his loss from either the insurer or a third party.

IT IS A STATUTORY condition of a fire insurance policy that the insurance company may require from the insured an assignment of all right of recovery against any other party for loss or damage to the extent that payment therefor has been made by the insurance company. Where the insurance company pays the loss, it has been held that it is subrogated to the right of the insured against the party responsible for the loss or damage, apart from the assignment to it of the insured's claim.

However, it was held in a case in which judgment was given by the Ontario Court of Appeal early last year that where the insured under a fire insurance policy sues and recovers from a third party, whose negligence caused the damage, an amount which is in excess of the net loss at the time of the loss, but which is not in excess of the net loss including expenses of the action, the insurance company is not entitled to part of the proceeds of the suit.

In this case, the insured placed fire insurance on his factory and house to the amount of \$1,000 on each. Owing to the negligence of a third party the buildings were destroyed by fire, and the insured collected \$1,709 from the insurance company, \$1,000 on account of the factory and \$709 on account of the house. The admitted loss on the house was \$899.63, but certain deductions were made and that part of the claim was settled by agreement at \$709.

Later the insured brought an action against the third party whose negligence had caused the damage, and after long and expensive litigation obtained a judgment for \$4,600 and costs, one item of the costs being the amount of \$500, which was found as damages on account of the loss of the house.

Insured Entitled to Expenses

IN THIS action the insurance company had refused to join, and hence the risk and also the costs were borne by the insured. But the company demanded return of the \$1,709, and when it was refused, brought an action against the insured for its recovery. At the trial, judgment was given in favor of the insurance company for \$1,000 and costs. The insured appealed.

In the Ontario Court of Appeal the appeal of the insured was allowed with costs. In giving judgment, Mr. Justice Macdonnell said in part: "It is well settled law that where an insured, after being paid by his insurers, receives from other sources compensation for his loss, his insurers are entitled to recover from him any sum received by him in excess of his loss; the insured, however, is entitled to his reasonable expenses of obtaining compensation from other sources."

On the question of the reimbursement of the insurance company for the loss on the house, the learned justice, after noting that in the suit for damages the loss on the house was assessed at only \$500, stated that that was no reason why the agreement between the insured and the company, adjusting the loss at \$899.63, should be set aside. He pointed out that if the house alone had been destroyed, if the loss had been adjusted at \$899.63 and paid, and if the recovery from the third party had been \$500 and costs, the insured would certainly not have had to pay over the \$500 plus an additional \$399.63.

It was also contended by the insurance company that, since the \$4,600 recovered by the insured included the \$1,709 paid by the company, it should be entitled to a proportionate share of the costs. This was ruled out on the ground that the difference in costs between suing for \$4,600, and suing for that amount less \$1,709, was negligible, and it was held that since the company had declined to take part in the action it could not claim any share of the costs.

Only Recovered His Loss

IT WAS ALSO held that the insured's "reasonable" expenses of the action amounted to \$1,429.25, and that these, together with the amount of \$4,600 found as total loss, and the amount of \$399.63 excess of damage on the house (company's estimate less court's estimate), exceeded the total amount he had received from the third party and from the insurance company. Since the insured recovered no sum in excess of his loss, the insurance company, it was held, was entitled to nothing.

This principle of subrogation applies to surety bonds as well as to insurance contracts. In a case which went to New York Supreme Court, Appellate Division, for decision some time ago, a certificate for 100 shares of the common stock of a New York corporation issued to the firm of Otis & Co. as shareholders, was endorsed by them in blank, and after being so endorsed was delivered to Eastman, Dillon & Co. for value.

Thereafter the certificate was stolen from Eastman, Dillon & Co. The thief altered the certificate by erasing the name of Otis & Co. as shareholder and also the endorsement, and by inserting the name of A. R. Brownstein as shareholder, and his alleged signature endorsed the certificate. Subsequently the altered certificate was pledged with Stein, Alstrin & Co., a co-partnership at Chicago, which received it for value in good faith and without notice or knowledge of the theft or alteration.

In this case, the plaintiff, the National Surety Co., as insurer of Stein, Alstrin & Co., paid that firm the value of the certificate and became subrogated to their rights, and the defendant, the Indemnity Insurance Co. of North America, insurer of Eastman, Dillon & Co., had become subrogated to their rights. Each insurer claimed to be entitled to the certificate and to the shares of the stock, and requested the transfer agent to cancel the certificate and issue to it a new certificate in its place.

Protection of True Owner

WHILE refusing to comply with the demand of either of the insurers, the transfer agent was willing to abide by the decision of the court. The court held that the enactment of the Uniform Stock Transfer Act had not changed the rule as it existed at common law; that the true owner of a stock certificate could not be deprived of his title by forgery, upon such certificate and later delivered by the thief to a bona fide purchaser.

It was pointed out that section 177 of the personal property law provides that the alteration of a certificate, whether fraudulent or not and by whomsoever made, shall not deprive the owner of his title to the certificate and shares originally represented thereby, and the transfer of such a certificate shall convey to the transferee a good title to such certificate and to the shares originally represented thereby.

It was held that as used in section 177 the word "transferee" means the transferee from the actual owner, not from the thief. The true owner, though his certificate has been stolen, may require the issuance of a new certificate, and the transferee may do likewise when armed with a separate assignment and power of attorney executed by the shareholder of record.

It was further held that the purchaser in good faith of a stolen stock certificate after the fraudulent alteration of the endorsement has no greater right to the certificate than the one whose name was substituted as owner. As subrogee of the purchaser from the original owner, the defendant, the Indemnity Insurance Co. of North America, was declared by the court to be the owner of the certificate, and judgment was given for the defendant accordingly.

Month's Sales of Life Insurance

NEARLY \$32,000,000 of new ordinary life insurance was sold in Canada and Newfoundland in October, according to returns compiled by the Life Insurance Sales Research Bureau, and given out by the Canadian Life Insurance Officers Association.

Detailed sales by provinces, based on returns by 18 companies having 87% of the total insurance in force, exclusive of group and wholesale insurance annuities, pension bonds without insurance, reinsurance, revivals, etc., were as follows:—

British Columbia, \$2,296,000; Alberta, \$1,643,000; Saskatchewan, \$1,045,000; Manitoba, \$1,949,000; Ontario, \$14,202,000; Quebec, \$8,142,000; New Brunswick, \$725,000; Nova Scotia, \$1,364,000; Prince Edward Island, \$129,000; Newfoundland, \$359,000; total, \$31,854,000.

Standard Life Reports Increased Business

THE 113th financial year of the Standard Life Assurance Company has just terminated, and the company reports splendid results from all departments. The company was organized in 1825 and commenced business in Canada in 1833. The new business obtained through the company's direct organization in Canada shows a healthy increase over the figures for the corresponding period of 1937.

This company's agency organization in the Dominion is probably unique in that a definite limitation is imposed as to the number of representatives allowed to operate under each Branch Office. The idea is to include in the organization only a small number of active high class producers. The agents, therefore, are comparatively small in number but they are all being trained along special lines as insurance advisers.

Inquiries

Editor, Concerning Insurance:

I am writing to ask your advice about the investing of insurance money left me by my late husband, who was a subscriber to your paper. I am wondering which would be best for me to do, put the money into an annuity or Dominion Bond. Would a government or insurance company's annuity be best? I am 47 years old, and I have two children to look after, a daughter of 22 years living at home with me, and untrained in any business; and a son of 17 years in his first year at University. I have enough money in the bank for my son's University fees without the insurance



F. GORDON OSLER, who has been elected Vice-President of the Manufacturers Life Insurance Company to succeed the late George C. Mitchell whose death occurred early this year. To the Vice-Presidency Mr. Osler brings the experience of 27 years on the Company's directorate and also that resulting from widespread and varied business interests. A senior partner of Osler & Hammond, Toronto stockbrokers and financial agents, he is also President of the Canada Permanent Mortgage Corporation, and has taken a prominent part in the affairs of many of Canada's leading industrial and financial corporations.

—Photo by "Who's Who in Canada."

money. Would it be better to leave the insurance money in the bank until I was 50 years old, or to invest it now? I understand there are two kinds of annuities, guaranteed and immediate or ordinary life. Which would be best?

S. L. H., Vancouver, B.C.

Through the purchase of an annuity you can obtain a larger income for the rest of your life than you could obtain on the same amount of money placed in any other security it would be absolutely safe to invest in, such as a Dominion Government bond. This larger income is due, of course, to the fact that in providing the income the principal is also being gradually exhausted. But the counterbalancing advantage is that the income is one that cannot be outlived, however far into the future your life may extend. In the case of an investment in a Dominion Government bond, the income is lower but the principal remains intact.

To make sure that the income from an annuity would be continued for a certain number of years in any event, you could purchase a guaranteed annuity, with the annuity guaranteed for, say ten years, so that while the income would be paid to you as long as you lived, it would be paid for ten years whether you lived for ten years after the purchase or not. In the case of your death before the ten years' payments had been made, the remainder of the payments would go to your heirs.

In the case of a Dominion Government annuity guaranteed for ten years, taken out at age 47, each \$1,000 paid the Government would provide an annual income of \$58.82, payable in quarterly instalments of \$14.70 each. If taken out at age 50, each \$1,000 would bring \$61.12 per annum, in quarterly instalments of \$15.28 each. The income would be somewhat lower if the annuity were purchased from an insurance company.

On the ordinary life plan, under which the income stops at death whenever that may occur, each \$1,000 paid the Government at age 47 would produce an annual income of \$59.84, payable in quarterly instalments of \$14.96 each. At age 50, each \$1,000 would bring an annual income of \$62.34, payable in quarterly instalments of \$15.58 each.

In your case, if purchasing an annuity, I would advise selecting one on the guaranteed plan.

Editor, Concerning Insurance:

I would like to obtain a report, as complete as possible on "Canadian Home Assurance Company" with head office at Montreal.

I have had occasions in the past to request and receive from your Department very valuable information. These reports have always been fair to the insurance companies, but also, which is the main point, in its duty to the insuring public and for the information of those whose activity it is to sell protection.

I have been a subscriber to your interesting and instructive weekly for over twenty-five years. It is still improving; I like your new set-up.

P. J., Quebec, Que.

Canadian Home Assurance Company, with head office at Montreal, formerly carried on business under the name of the Frontenac Insurance Company, the present title being adopted August 10, 1936. It was originally incorporated in 1928 and commenced business in 1929. It operates under Quebec charter and license and not under Dominion charter and regulations. It transacts fire, automobile and plate glass insurance.

At December 31, 1937, its total admitted assets, according to the Quebec Insurance Department Report, were \$123,325.45, while its total liabilities except capital amounted to \$90,769.17, showing a surplus as regards policyholders of \$32,556.28. As the paid up capital amounted to \$123,943.66, there was thus a deficit or impairment of capital of \$91,387.38, as compared with an impairment of \$76,244.91 at the end of 1936.

According to the profit and loss account of the company, there was an underwriting loss on the year's operations of \$8,014.40, and a total net loss of \$9,388.16, as compared with a total net profit of \$8,169.79 in 1936 and a total net loss of \$10,472.10 in 1935.

As the capital is impaired over seventy-three per cent, and as the impairment is increasing instead of decreasing, I do not advise insuring with it.

Notes FROM THE DESK PAD OF A WISE MAN
MEMORANDUM
If my Wife should become a Widow what then?
I play the game—I must see my friend the Sun Life Agent
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SATURDAY NIGHT
THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY
BERNARD K. SANDWELL, Editor
N. McHARDY, Advertising Manager
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Printed and Published in Canada
CONSOLIDATED PRESS LIMITED
CORNER OF RICHMOND AND SHEPPARD STREETS, TORONTO 2, CANADA
MONTREAL: 1100, New Birks Bldg. NEW YORK: Room 512, 101 Park Ave. E. R. Milling, Business Manager. C. T. Croucher, Assistant Business Manager. J. F. Foy, Circulation Manager.
Vol. 54, No. 5 Whole No. 2985

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Quebec Tames Its Power Barons

(Continued from Page 27)

apt to swear at it. But Montreal Power has little to fear from regulation. It is probably the most economically managed power company in the world. And its rates are proportionately low.

True, domestic customers in Montreal pay much more per kilowatt hour than in Toronto. Nevertheless the Montreal price is very low when the level of consumption is considered. And in Montreal the consumption is ridiculously low due to the thrifty French housewives who, reasonably enough, see little need for an electric toaster when there is a stove in the kitchen. Many informed on the subject feel that domestic customers in Montreal—despite the price—get their electricity at less than cost; and the cost is low for Sir Herbert Holt looks after that.

It is said that Montreal Power would like to increase its dividend. Such a step presents difficulties. Last year the company's balance sheet showed an apparent deficiency of working capital. Earnings were \$1.91 a share as against a dividend of \$1.50. A dividend increase might very well be followed by a public outcry. And any further outcries against the power companies would affect all the producers very unfavorably. The city of Montreal, too, is taxing this utility increasingly. Each year the company reiterates in its annual report that its taxation burden is too much—a statement which would be thrown back in its teeth if it tried to increase the dividend. And the longer the company continues to pay its present dividend, the more difficult it will be, from a public relations standpoint, to increase the disbursement. Rightly or wrongly, most brokerage opinion believes that Montreal Power stock from the standpoint of appreciation is headed towards a position similar to that occupied by Consumers Gas or Bell Telephone.

Shawinigan occupies a position entirely different from that of Montreal Power. It is chiefly a wholesaler of electricity, dependent only to a limited degree on the revenues from Quebec Power, its subsidiary which distributes power in the city of Quebec. Given any kind of a return to better times, Shawinigan is in a position to do well, very well indeed from its gigantic chemical subsidiary, and from a better revenue from the many newsprint companies to which it sells power on bloc. Having relatively few domestic customers, Shawinigan is not so subject to public or political attack.

Co-operation With Board

SHAWINIGAN is not disliked. It seems to enjoy a certain confidence amongst its customers, and it employs able officials. There are brains in the Shawinigan management, and one cannot help feeling that an investment in brains ultimately brings a reward. Shawinigan is co-operating to the full with the Electricity Board and seems to be spending about \$500,000 a year in extending lines into rural areas. These extensions for the most part will not serve to increase the company's net, but they will serve to increase its public goodwill.

Quebec Power is more subject to attack. In Quebec are located the Nationalist hot heads who have been attacking the electric companies. Yet as has been said, these ginger boys have weakened their case materially by their distortion of the facts, particularly the facts regarding the profits of the electric industry. But in Quebec, as elsewhere in the province, the Provincial Electricity Board is likely to prevent unfair treatment either of the company or its customers. On this basis, Quebec Power can make a satisfactory showing.

Southern Canada Power, like Quebec Power, has experienced difficulties due to public outcries regarding electric rates. But the agitation in this company's territory has died down very much in the last year or so, and the regulation of its operations under the Electricity Board should make for smoother sailing in future.

With the changes which have occurred in the Quebec electric industry, it is natural that many feel that the common stocks of the distributing companies like Southern Canada Power and Montreal Power have lost their speculative attraction and should now only be purchased on a yield basis. Such a point of view seems to have much to commend it.

Outlook Not Adverse

WHILE Gatineau serves a wide area in the western areas of the province, its revenues from the distribution of electricity play only a minor role in its total revenues which come chiefly from the sale of power to the Ontario Hydro and to pulp and paper plants. Hence the future course of its earnings can be estimated with some accuracy, and doubtless Gatineau shares should tend to appreciate moderately.

With MacLaren Power and Paper, a somewhat similar situation exists as with Gatineau. MacLaren will benefit in future with the increasing blocks of power which Hydro will absorb under its contract with the company. In addition, naturally, the demand for, and price of, newsprint will also directly affect the results which this company obtains.

As about 97 per cent of the electric capacity of Saguenay Power is sold in big blocks under long term contract, it is not liable to become a target of criticism.

On the whole it appears that the regulation of the electric utilities in Quebec will not work out adversely for investors. Regulation of any industry tends towards a certain stabilization which sooner or later seems to stabilize dividends. But in the

meantime in Quebec, a competent regulatory body has spiked the guns of ill-informed and unfair political attack; and not so long ago public criticism constituted no mean threat to the industry in the province.

Are there potentialities for market appreciation in the Quebec power stocks? That depends. It depends on the future level of general business, on the individual company, and on the way in which it handles its public relations problem. And in the past some of the power barons have revealed a singular lack of ability in meeting this their most pressing problem.

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BANK OF MONTREAL

Established 1817

A presentation, in easily understandable form, of the Bank's

ANNUAL STATEMENT

31st October, 1938

LIABILITIES

LIABILITIES TO THE PUBLIC

Deposits	\$763,156,945.74
Payable on demand and after notice.	
Notes of the Bank in Circulation	22,542,921.50
Payable on demand.	
Bills Payable	149,848.31
Time drafts issued and outstanding.	
Acceptances and Letters of Credit Outstanding	8,377,574.84
Financial responsibilities undertaken on behalf of customers (see off-setting amount in "Resources").	
Other Liabilities to the Public	3,112,201.10
Items which do not come under the foregoing headings.	
Total Liabilities to the Public	\$797,339,491.49

LIABILITIES TO THE SHAREHOLDERS

Capital, Surplus and Undivided Profits and Reserves for Dividends	76,916,337.39
This amount represents the shareholders' interest in the Bank, over which liabilities to the public take precedence.	
Total Liabilities	\$874,255,828.88

RESOURCES

To meet the foregoing Liabilities the Bank has

Cash in its Vaults and Money on Deposit with Bank of Canada	\$ 88,225,623.35
Notes of and Cheques on Other Banks	30,371,395.13
Payable in cash on presentation.	
Money on Deposit with Other Banks	33,943,063.62
Available on demand or at short notice.	
Government and Other Bonds and Debentures	440,736,820.55
Not exceeding market value. The greater portion consists of gilt-edge securities which mature at early dates.	
Stocks	159,651.75
Industrial and other stocks. Not exceeding market value.	
Call Loans outside of Canada	21,493,005.38
Secured by bonds, stocks and other negotiable securities of greater value than the loans and representing money quickly available with no disturbing effect on conditions in Canada.	
Call Loans in Canada	5,374,980.29
Payable on demand and secured by bonds and stocks of greater value than the loans.	
Bankers' Acceptances	30,579.85
Prime drafts accepted by other banks.	

TOTAL OF QUICKLY AVAILABLE RESOURCES \$620,335,119.92

(equal to 77.80% of all Liabilities to the Public)

Loans to Provincial and Municipal Governments including School Districts	37,015,594.19
Other Loans	190,687,855.52
To manufacturers, farmers, merchants and others, on conditions consistent with sound banking.	
Bank Premises	13,900,000.00
Two properties only are carried in the names of holding companies; the stock and bonds of these companies are entirely owned by the Bank and appear on the books at \$1.00 in each case. All other of the Bank's premises, the value of which largely exceeds \$13,900,000, appear under this heading.	
Real Estate, and Mortgages on Real Estate Sold by the Bank	1,096,707.73
Acquired in the course of the Bank's business and in process of being realized upon.	
Customers' Liability under Acceptances and Letters of Credit	8,377,574.84
Represents liabilities of customers on account of Letters of Credit issued and Drafts accepted by the Bank for their account.	

Other Assets not included in the Foregoing	2,842,976.68
Making Total Assets of	\$874,255,828.88
to meet payment of Liabilities to the Public of	797,339,491.49
leaving an excess of Assets over Liabilities to the Public of	\$ 76,916,337.39

PROFIT and LOSS ACCOUNT

Profits for the year ended 31st October, 1938, after making appropriations to Contingent Reserve Fund, out of which Fund full provision for Bad and Doubtful Debts has been made, and after deducting Dominion and Provincial Government Taxes amounting to \$1,152,618.49	\$3,398,390.99
Dividends paid or payable to Shareholders	2,880,000.00
Appropriation for Bank Premises	500,000.00
	\$3,880,000.00
Balance of Profit and Loss Account, 30th October, 1937	\$ 18,390.99
	1,164,863.53
Balance of Profit and Loss carried forward	\$1,183,254.52

CHARLES B. GORDON,
President

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G. W. SPINNEY,
Joint General Managers

The strength of a bank is determined by its history, its policy, its management and the extent of its resources. For 121 years the Bank of Montreal has been in the forefront of Canadian finance.

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OIL

BY T. E. KEYES

WALTER F. THORN and associates recently signed an agreement with the city of Saskatoon, subject to ratification by the Saskatchewan Local Government Board, for the exclusive right to bring in by pipe line natural gas, and to install a distributing system in the city.

The deal involves an expenditure of around \$5,000,000, and Thorn and Associates have posted a \$200,000 bond that their part of the agreement will be carried out. It is estimated about 165 miles of pipe line will have to be built and the project should employ over 500 men for the next year, and will eventually mean about 200 steady employees.

The gas supply will likely be obtained from the Lloydminster and Unity fields, where Mr. Thorn and Associates control petroleum rights on 85,000 acres of land and producing wells with a present open flow of 47,000,000 cubic feet of gas per day.



G. W. MORRALL, recently elected president and general manager of Nu-Wall Industries, Ltd., manufacturers of Nu-Wall, a new washable water paint.

Mr. Thorn and his company Franco Oils Limited controls the petroleum rights on approximately 100,000 acres on various Alberta structures.

Reports from Saskatoon state that materials used will as far as possible be purchased from Canadian and British manufacturers.

Last week the Alberta Legislature at a special session passed a brand new Conservation Act. It appointed a Board of three members consisting of W. F. Knode, Chairman, Chas. W. Dingman and F. W. Cottle. The Board is given definite instructions to conserve the gas and oil resources of the Province and are given a very free hand. If the Board's orders are not obeyed, it can recruit a police force or army and take by force possession of a well and all the equipment around same.

This sounds like pretty drastic legislation and it is, and unfortunately, it is necessary. Up until now, two Conservation Acts have been passed, one in 1931 and the other earlier this year; both had in mind conserving gas and both failed as the regulations couldn't be enforced and the operators wouldn't come to a voluntary mutual agreement.

As a result of no conservation, the Turner Valley field up until Jan. 1, 1938 had wasted 957 billion cubic feet of gas. If you value this at 10 cents a cubic foot, it means \$95,700,000 has been burned or wasted. This is not all, experts such as J. B. O'Connor and A. W. Chadwick say that millions of barrels of both naphtha and crude oil will never be recovered from the ground because of this gas wastage.

When one considers what has happened in Turner Valley one feels like giving Mr. Aberhart and his minister of Lands and Mines, Mr. Tanner, a pat on the back for making a real effort to correct this waste. The Government and the Board want to be fair to everybody, but as I have said before in this column, this conservation can't be put into effect without stepping on somebody's corns. Consequently, you are going to hear complaints about the Board and the Act, and there are two sides to the question.

However, the operators who control ninety per cent. of the crude production in Turner Valley are in favor of the Act as it stands. Nearly all say that if the Act is properly ministered by the Board it will be of great benefit to the industry and result in much greater ultimate recovery of crude oil from the Turner Valley field.

MINES

BY J. A. McRAE

ONTARIO gold mines are finally producing the metal at a rate of over \$100,000,000 a year. A few years ago a select committee of the league of nations at Geneva made the estimate that the peak of production for the whole of Canada might reasonably be reached at around \$40,000,000, and that by 1940. The year 1938 will close with a production of at least \$155,000,000 in gold this year from the mines of Canada.

Nickel and copper are the metal products of the mines of Ontario next in importance to gold. The value of nickel and copper produced this year from the mines of Ontario will exceed \$95,000,000.

Capital from the British Isles is seeking investment in comparatively large volume in Canada. Negotiations in many instances are at an advanced stage. British American Oil Company is among the first to announce conclusion of negotiations. In this case, 150,000 shares were sold to Robert Benson & Co., London, for \$3,000,000. These funds will be used to replenish working capital expended in connection with the erection of refineries at Montreal and Calgary.

Noranda will pay a dividend of \$2 per share on Dec. 22, making a total of \$4, or some \$8,900,000 distributed this year to the shareholders.

Lake Shore Mines will pay a regular quarterly dividend of \$1 per share on Dec. 15, making a total of \$4 per share or \$8,000,000 distributed this year to the stockholders.

Hasago Gold Mines, the new mining enterprise established by John E. Hammell at Red Lake, has gone into production. Mr. Hammell first acquired the McIntyre property adjacent to Howey, and more recently secured the adjoining Red Lake Gold Shore which had been equipped with a mill but not sufficient ore developed to keep it running. On the McIntyre section a substantial tonnage of \$14 has been disclosed and this is being trucked to the mill at a rate of about 125 tons per day. This is only one phase of the plan of operation, in that in addition to the sections carrying high values, there are other sections

SAVE YOUR EYES



NATURE places your eyes in deep sockets, surrounds them with bony structure, provides quick-action lids and cleansing tears to help protect your eyesight.

Moreover, Nature warns you when all is not well with your eyes. If you have unexplained headaches, a tired feeling after reading, watering or blood-shot eyes, crusts or scales on the lashes, puffiness of the lids or blurred vision—a competent eye specialist should be consulted.

The specialist may be able to give relief by prescribing and fitting glasses, or he may find that treatment of some underlying medical condition is necessary. If you wear glasses have them checked periodically by your eye specialist. Incorrect lenses or frames that do not hold the glasses in the right position can cause serious eyestrain.

Simple Rules for Conserving Sight

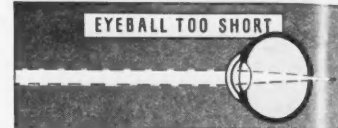
Don't strain your eyes by reading or working in a dim light. Avoid glare. Frequently interrupt prolonged close work such as reading, writing or sewing by resting the eyes; either shut them or look off into the distance. If you read in bed, make sure that your book is held at equal distance from each eye—never read when lying on your side and always have the page well lighted and below the level of your eyes.

If something gets into your eye rubbing it may have serious consequences. When tears do not wash out the offending substance, draw the upper lid over the lower. If this fails, have a doctor remove it. Unless ordered by an eye specialist, avoid the use of ointments, salves and other remedies.

The eye is subject to changes due to advancing age. Even though your eyes seem normal, your safest course lies in regular examinations. If discovered in time many defects can be rectified and the eyesight corrected.



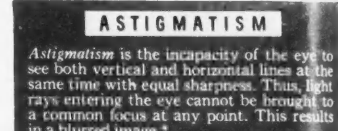
When the normal eye is looking into the distance, light rays focus the image directly on the retina—or back part of the eyeball. The muscles which control the lens of the eye come into play for close work.



The farsighted person has a short eyeball. Light rays entering his eye focus the image back of the retina. He may be able to see distant objects but cannot focus on nearby objects without straining the muscles of the eye.



The nearsighted person has a long eyeball. Light rays entering his eye focus the image in front of the retina. He can see objects close at hand but cannot focus for distant objects.



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much greater in size carrying low values. There are indications that many millions of tons of possibly \$4 ore may be developed. In this case a mill of 5,000 tons or more per day is officially considered to be in prospect for Hasago Gold Mines.

Uchi Gold Mines recently completed transportation of equipment for its new 500 ton mill from Hudson to Gold Pines and is now engaged in hauling the material to Clearwater Lake within 15 miles of the mine. This involves movement of 3,000 tons of freight. By the middle of January, freight will commence arriving direct to the mine over the ice for the last 15 miles. In the meantime, development is proceeding rapidly, looking toward production of \$150,000 per month.

Madsen Red Lake which was originally estimated to have 343,000 tons of ore carrying \$6.16 to the ton, is turning out an average of between \$7 and \$8 per ton. The orebody is also somewhat larger than shown in the original estimates.

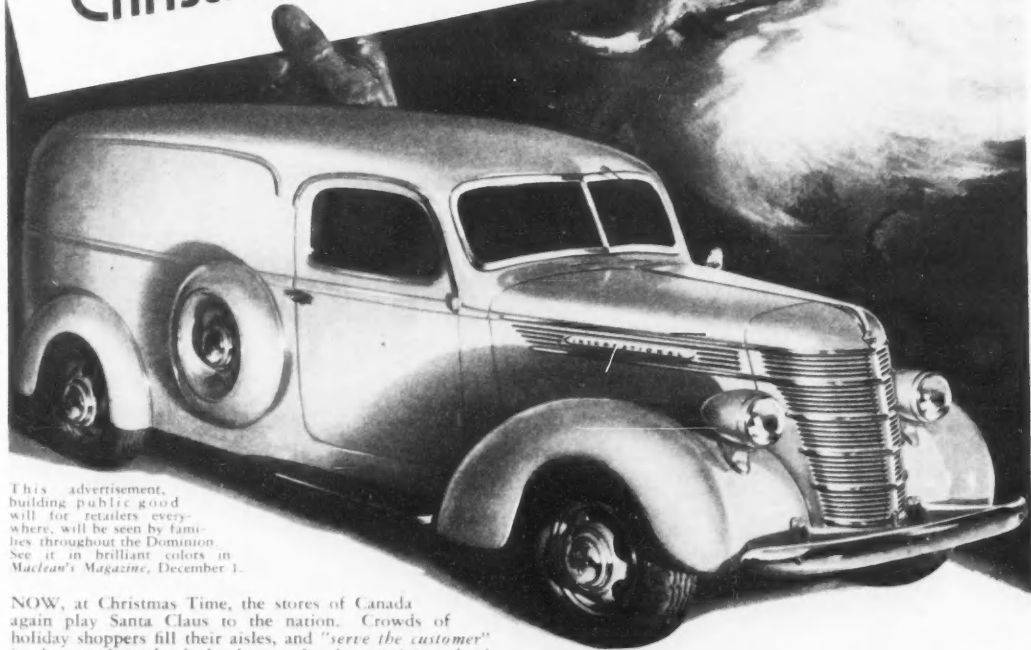
BANK OF MONTREAL

SHOWING assets at the highest point since 1929, the Bank of Montreal's annual financial statement just issued contains numerous features which indicate a steady expansion in operations during the past twelve months. Not only does the statement show that the bank has maintained its traditionally strong position but the figures reveal a year of progress in all the main channels of the bank's business, with assets up by over \$44,000,000 bringing the total to \$874,255,828, the highest in any year since 1929. The liquid position of the bank is shown by quickly available resources which total \$620,335,119, or 77.80% of all liabilities to the public.

Notable is the substantial increase in loans which, exclusive of call money, amount to \$227,000,000 as compared with \$204,000,000 a year ago. Call loans in Canada show a slight decrease compared with those of 1937 while abroad they are a million and a half dollars higher at \$21,493,000.

Increases are also noted in both deposits and holdings of government and other bonds and debentures. The former are up from \$717,000,000 to \$763,000,000 while the bond holdings total \$440,000,000, an increase of \$3,000,000. In the matter of profits, while the statement shows a reduction of \$10,000, it is to be noted that the payment of Dominion and Provincial government taxes has increased substantially from \$942,957 to \$1,132,615, leaving a profit of \$3,398,390 which is equivalent to 4.46% of the capital, reserves and undivided profits.

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comes
Christmas Cheer



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the economy of their performance to the profits of your business... Merry Christmas!

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SATURDAY NIGHT

PEOPLE

TRAVEL

FASHION

HOMES

THE ARTS

TORONTO, CANADA, DECEMBER 3, 1938

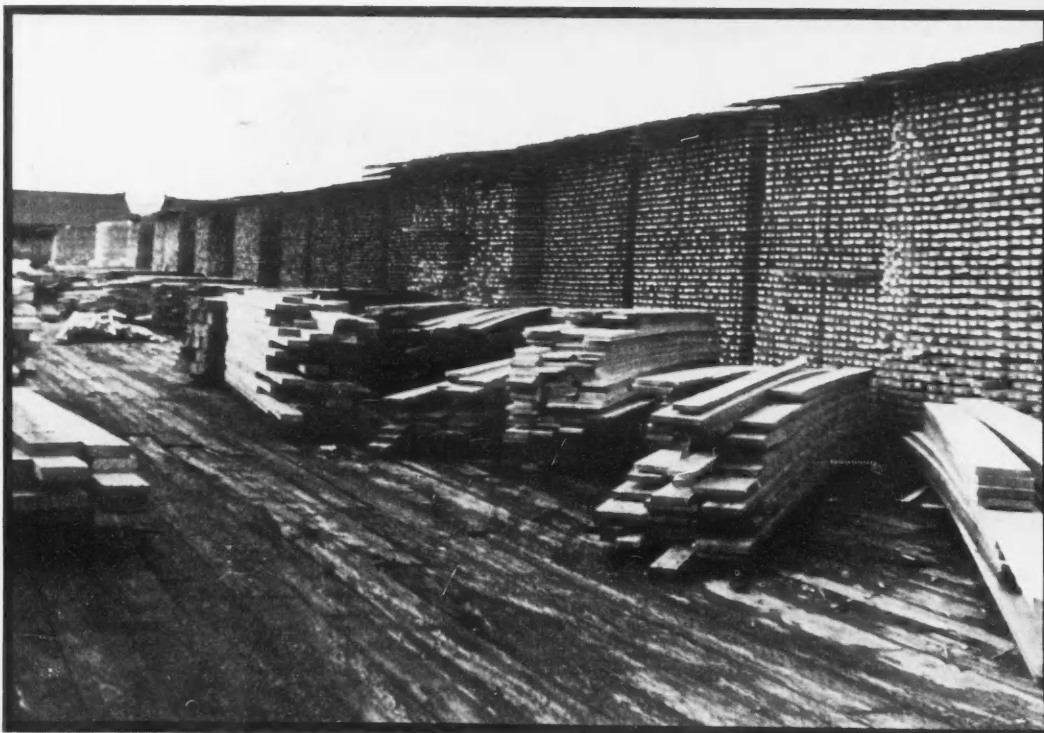
"Jay" Visits A Canadian Primary Industry



BACK IN THE YEAR 1788, one Captain Meares shipped from British Columbia to China, two deckloads of lumber. By this act he commenced the British Columbia lumber export business, and through the one hundred and fifty years that has followed, this modest shipment was increased to over 1,043 million feet in 1936. Douglas fir, hemlock, white fir, red cedar, and Sitka spruce are the trees that make up these millions of feet.

That at one time the demand for British Columbia lumber was greater than the supply is conceivable, not because of lack of forests, but because of slow transportation methods from the camps to the water. In the early days oxen were used and then mules and horses and it took a dozen or more of these animals to haul one log on a greased skidway. Today donkey engines are used in conjunction with the "high-lead" system. In this a tree (the spar tree) is cleared of its branches and then topped at a pre-determined height. After this it is guyed to make it firm and a block, through which a hauling cable is run, is attached near the top. One end of the cable is attached to the drum of the engine, and at the other end is a "dog" which lifts other logs and hauls them to the flat cars which finally transport them to the mill.

TOP LEFT, a forest hillside after logging operations are completed. **TOP RIGHT**, cutters in the forests. **CENTRE RIGHT**, loading logs on flat cars. **CENTRE LEFT**, upper, a fallen monarch. Lower, inside the sawdust burner at the mill. **BOTTOM LEFT**, a log in the grasp of a "dog". **BOTTOM CENTRE**, a lumber yard in New Westminster, B.C. **BOTTOM RIGHT**, the dangerous task of topping a tree.



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MUSICAL EVENTS

Notable Symphony Concert

By HECTOR CHARLESWORTH

AT THE last regular subscription concert of the Toronto Symphony Orchestra, Sir Ernest MacMillan revived Mozart's beautiful Overture to "The Magic Flute." It has sad memories because it was originally performed in September 1791, little more than two months before the composer's death, and at a time when he was in dire financial straits. It was based on a popular fairy tale "Lulu; or the Enchanted Flute," but Mozart insisted on introducing symbolism. Its first performance was disappointing, but the opera soon became the rage in Vienna, where in four years it was performed 200 times—a record for those days—not to mention many presentations in other countries. But Mozart was gone, and could not reap the rewards of his triumph. The overture, long regarded as the most important part of the opera, is in fugal style, but not too rigidly so, and lovely in every measure. It was rendered with charming expression by Sir Ernest and the tonal beauty of the orchestra was profoundly in evidence. The principal work on the program was Tchaikovsky's Symphony, No. 5, in E minor, the present writer's favorite among the three surviving symphonies of the composer. It is said that in the spring of 1888 when he commenced it, Tchaikovsky was in one of his periodic fits of depression, and feared that his creative powers were drying up. It is true that the work is largely confined to the development of a single haunting subject—but what wonderful things he did with it, and what enchanting transformations he effected. His depression must have thrown itself off, for in spirit it is the least mournful of his later works and in all movements has irresistible rhythmic flow. For any orchestra it provides a sharp test of efficiency and in all departments the players acquitted them-

selves splendidly. Sir Ernest's interpretation combined refinement and abandon in a most satisfying manner, and attack was inspiring. Another important item was a transcription from the conductor's own hand of Bach's Choral Prelude "In Thee is Joy" which many music lovers know in other forms. In the arrangement the bell-like suggestions of the original setting for organ were developed, and the whole work was scholarly and reverential.

An English Violinist

THE guest soloist was Orre Pernel, one of the most noted of the contemporary group of English violinists. She made her debut in London and was once a pupil of Lady Campbell, wife of the present British High Commissioner at Ottawa. Miss Pernel has an admirable tone, brilliant technical equipment, and an authoritative style. She is well endowed in personal magnetism. Her chief number was Mendelssohn's Concerto in E minor, which has held popular favor in the rather limited repertory of works in this form ever since Ferdinand David first played it in 1844. Elgar once said at a time when musical poseurs were denouncing Mendelssohn as banal and outdated, "I should die happy if I thought I were able to compose a concerto so beautiful." It is rich in lyrical melody, brilliant technical devices, and variety of utterance. Miss Pernel seemed to have tuned her violin a shade too sharp, as virtuosi are apt to do, but speedily adjusted her tone. Her attack was admirable and she impressed listeners by her ease and resourcefulness. Excerpts from a Bach Partita were even better.

THE Toronto Symphony Orchestra gave the first of its monthly series of Children's Concerts last Friday



ELIZABETH GRAY who is taking a leading part in the Victoria College Dramatic Society's presentation of Oliver Goldsmith's "The Good-Natured Man" in Hart House Theatre on December 1, 2 and 3.

afternoon to an enormous audience. The program was not notably juvenile, though most of the items were numbers that every musical child should hear. The favorite, of course, was Ravel's "Mother Goose" Suite, which many of the children heard last season. Mozart's "Magic Flute" Overture and the Prelude to Act III, "Lohengrin" were included. Two novelties, equally stimulating to grown-ups, served to introduce the orchestra's recent acquisitions in the way of soloists. One was the first movement of the Handel Concerto for Oboe and Orchestra in A minor. The instrument, then more commonly known as the Hautboy, was lavishly used by composers in Handel's day, and the work in question has quaint, fresh quality. The soloist, Harold Gomborg, is an artist of exquisite virtuosity with a rich and colorful tone. The other novelty was the final movement of Mozart's Concerto for Bassoon and Orchestra, another musical "Museum Piece". This was the instrument that distracted the attention of the Wedding Guest while the Ancient Mariner was unfolding his lugubrious tale; and it is amazing how noble and lyrical the bassoon sounds when played by a master like Hugo Bunghausen. Gracious as was the program one wondered whether the youngsters would not have welcomed some lively rhythmic interlude. Frances James, one of the most beautiful and finished of local singers gave a lovely rendering of several songs, including Brahms' "Lullaby" and the Gibbon-MacMillan ditty, "Down Vancouver Way."

Chamber Music

THE Conservatory String Quartet celebrated its tenth anniversary on Nov. 26th, also the occasion of its first concert for the present season. It is not the first organization of the same name associated with the Conservatory, but chamber activities had lapsed for some years when revived by the present ensemble. Its personnel has been closely associated with the Toronto Symphony Orchestra. Its first violin, Elie Spivak is also concert-meister of the latter body; Harold Sumberg, second violin, leads the seconds, and Leo Smith, violoncellist, heads the 'cello section. The original viola of the quartet was Donald Heins, assistant conductor of the orchestra, but his desk is now filled by Cecil Figelski. For a decade it has upheld the banner of chamber music in Toronto and has necessarily attained a high degree of finesse. Its repertory is large and its interpretations notable for sympathetic, intellectual musicianship. At its anniversary concert the brilliant pianist Alberto Guerrero was guest artist and led the rendering of a work new to most listeners, the piano Quintet of the celebrated Jewish composer Ernest Bloch. It is marked by emotional intensity and color, and developed with many original and interesting harmonic devices. Two unhackneyed quartets were also played with admirable expression and authoritative style, that of Elgar in E minor, and Grieg's melodious unfinished work in F major.

Canadian Background

A SECOND folio of "Northland Songs" with lyrics from the pen of John Murray Gibbon, set to folk song themes by Ernest MacMillan has just been issued (Gordon V. Thompson, Toronto). Some time ago Mr. Gibbon conceived the idea of celebrating Canadian backgrounds and Canadian incidents in songs easily sung by children, set to traditional airs that have appealed to the musical instincts of people for many generations. The subjects embrace nearly every province and there is even a ditty about Sir John Macdonald. The tunes are drawn from England, France and other parts of Europe; tunes that have long been part of the common musical domain of the western world. The first series published last year was most favorably welcomed all over Canada, and this seems even better.

A NOVEL movement is in progress in British Columbia to stimulate the musical interest of students in secondary schools. It consists of what are known as "Sir Ernest MacMillan Clubs" in various schools, so named in honor of the foremost of native born Canadian musicians. The idea originated with Miss Marjorie Agnew of Vancouver, where several clubs have been established and have already raised funds in support of the Vancouver Symphony Orchestra. Similar societies have been organized at New Westminster, Vernon, Templeton and Rossland. The first "MacMillan Club" outside British Columbia was recently formed in connection with the Calgary Junior High School, and it is expected that the movement will spread to other Western centres.

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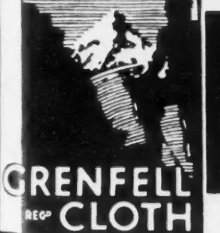
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FILM PARADE

History of Flight -- Nearly

BY MARY LOWREY ROSS

PROBABLY the most beautiful thing about a flying picture is the invisible moving pattern cut by the flight of planes across the screen; the sharp parabolic lines as they mount and swoop, the breathtaking spirals as they fall and recover and fall again. "Men With Wings" a picture with a magnificent theme and a silly story, is lovely to watch as long as the sky is filled with darting planes. It's when the characters come down to earth and begin to wrestle with personal rather than mechanical problems that things flatten out and we find we're just watching another movie.

"Men With Wings" sets out to trace the history of aviation from the day the Wright Brothers took their epochal flight from Kitty Hawk, North Carolina. (I always thought the Wright boys flew the Kitty Hawk, a point I was glad to get straightened out.) The early part of the picture is vivid and fresh; and if director William Wellman had kept faith with his material and held the treatment to the high level of the theme and the photography "Men With Wings" would have been something to remember.

As it is, the great flight-figures of history—Bleriot, Kingsford-Smith, Lindbergh, Amelia Earhart, Commander Byrd, and the rest of them, right down to Howard Hughes—are disposed of in a hint or two and a few titles printed against the sky. The rest of the time Director Wellman devotes himself to straightening out the tangled heart-lines of Fred MacMurray, Louise Campbell and Ray Milland.

Not a Wet Eye

IT GROWS monotonous and a little exasperating after a while, "Men With Wings" purports to be an outline of aviation, and we feel we should be circling the Pole with Commander Byrd or popping into Ireland with that strange sprite Douglas Corrigan. Instead we are asked to watch Louise Campbell, a nice but unexciting girl, while she suffers, endures, and waits in a pink satin robe d'attente for her flying husband to come home.

It's been done so often now, this story of the tragic, brave young wife whose mate won't stay on the ground but is off before she can lay a pinch of salt on the tail of his plane. By this time we can plot the curve of her anguish with our eyes shut, and are beginning to be a little skeptical about its reality. Her skyward turned face is always becomingly photographed, her finger-wave and her lovely perishable negligees are perpetually renewed, since a flyer's husband, working on an erratic schedule, is likely to drop in any time. She always has at least one steady silent admirer who waits around for years, worshipping her for all her suffering and sacrifice; and her sacrifice never ages her by more than, possibly, one becoming streak of white in her hair. When Miss Campbell, widowed, brave, and very smart in a black dinner-frock of slipper satin, stood up at the final testimonial dinner to receive her tribute as one of the early pioneers of aviation, there wasn't a wet eye in the audience. Everybody accepted



PHIL BAKER the noted actor who is the star of Robert E. Sherwood's Pulitzer prize play "Idiot's Delight", the sensational New York and London stage success, which comes to the Royal Alexandra Theatre for the week of December 5.

docilely the familiar formula; and everybody understood perfectly that if the development of aviation had had to depend on such agreeable young people as Louise Campbell, Ray Milland and Fred MacMurray, Kitty Hawk would still be just a place on the map of North Carolina.

Beauty of Flight

YET the history of aviation had been written within the memory of nearly everyone present in the audience. Everyone was familiar through newspaper reading with the spectacular and often fantastic people who have helped to make it: Chamberlain and Levine, the flying Mollisons, Amelia Earhart, Harry Richman with his load of pingpong balls, that wildly improbable Irishman Douglas Corrigan. The story of aviation, just as it stands, has in it every element of tragedy, greatness, unlikelihood and sheer buffoonery. It will make a magnificent picture some day in the hands of a director who is as vividly alive to the past as he is to planes and photography.

In the meantime "Men With Wings" has the exciting beauty of fine photography and of planes in flight. The technicolor too is excellent. It doesn't do a great deal for the human actors beyond making them rather sweetly pretty; but it makes the early meadow scenes as gay and delicate as a floral print, and in the latter sequence it is wonderfully effective in dramatizing the sharp accuracy of plane-design against the mists of cloud and sea.

"GIRLS ON PROBATION," another cautionary tale aimed at the youth of America, shows how a girl in these bad times can easily go from borrowing an evening frock to helping rob a bank. Love straightens everything out in the end. "Garden of the Moon" has to do with the furious difficulties of a cafe manager (Pat O'Brien), his swing orchestra leader, and a lady publicity agent (Margaret Lindsay). Love straightens everything out here too. Very violent and wonderfully simple.

COMING EVENTS

AMONG the new ballets to be presented in Toronto for the first time by the Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo when it appears at Massey Hall on December 8-9-10 are:

Coppelia. A restoration of the original ballet of the doll who came to life, which retains through three acts the charm and naiveté of the traditional production in 1870. The music is by Delibes; the scenery and costumes by Pierre Roy.

Gaité Parisienne. This is a masterpiece by Massine, done in his lightest, gayest mood... a picture of Bohemian Paris in the exuberant days of the Second Empire with the irresistible music of Offenbach to pace a ballet of endless inventiveness. To crown the gaiety come the can-can dancers in a breath-taking whirl of frou-frou skirts, long black hose and garters, the embodiment of a traditional naughtiness that is infinitely naive in its innuendo.

St. Francis. Devised by Massine in collaboration with the modern composer, Paul Hindemith, who wrote the special score for a ballet described in the New York Times as "one of the most memorable and beautiful dance

works of our time." The six tableaux are based on the legends of the little flowers of Saint Francis of Assisi, and there are eleven separate orchestral compositions, many of them taken from folk music. For the settings and costumes Tchelitcheff has drawn on the barbaric splendor and richness of color of the Byzantine period in the Twelfth Century.

L'Epreuve d'Amour. A delightful Chinese ballet in which the choreography of Fokine interprets Mozart's music with extraordinary sensitivity, with every movement and each musical phrase merging as a complete entity. The admirable decor is by Andre Derain.

Giselle, the 100-year old ballet which has been revived will also be given and *Lac des Cygnes*, *Le Beau Danube* and *Spectre de la Rose* are favorites of former seasons.

PROVIDING as stimulating an evening in the theatre as could be desired, "Idiot's Delight," Robert E. Sherwood's play, which was awarded the highest honors of all stagedom—the Pulitzer prize—opens a week's engagement at the Royal Alexandra Theatre on Monday night, December 5. The play, which is both exciting and amusing and has proven to be one of the biggest of all theatrical hits, playing for two seasons in New York and is now current in its second year in London, will have Phil Baker, noted stage, screen and radio headliner, as its star.

In "Idiot's Delight," Mr. Sherwood, the author, raises his voice against the senselessness, brutality and futility of war, and when he raises his voice he speaks in no uncertain terms. Realizing, however, that plays of propaganda are often inept and dull, and realizing, too, that audiences do not relish preachments since they go to the theatre primarily to be entertained in one way or another, the playwright, in persuading the spectator with his argument, relies on the skillful manipulation of contrast.

To intensify his theme he makes use of laughter as a sort of counterpoint. In the very center of a song-and-dance interlude, there is an announcement that war has been declared. In the very midst of idyllic gaiety a munitions manufacturer is denounced. Airplanes drop their bombs on an inn in the Italian Alps while the two central characters drink a desperate toast in champagne to those who suffer in war.



OLGA BACLANOVA, former leading woman of the Moscow Art Players and late of Hollywood, who plays the leading feminine role in Robert E. Sherwood's Pulitzer prize play "Idiot's Delight" which comes to the Royal Alexandra Theatre for the week of December 5.

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Heintzman and Co., 195 Yonge St.

Party time in full swing and Goodman's throw a Sale... can you imagine anything more opportune? For a few ten dollar notes... could be set up for the entire winter. There's a whole rack marked \$10, of casually smart daytime dresses... slim waists, full flaring skirts and some with short sleeves to show your bracelets. Trim woollens too. In all the important colors, wine, rust, teal blue and black. You know, the sort of dresses that carry you through business to cocktail time. This little lot were originally anywhere from \$15 to \$19.95. Another \$10 rack boasted some of the smartest dinner frocks and dance dresses you'd want to see... satins and laces and a few velvets. Originally around twenty to thirty dollars. Talking of dinner dresses, ask to see the black velvet with a tiny shirred velvet coat and high collar to go with your up-do hair, also the mid-nite blue satin with sequin bolero, both \$25.00.

I could fill pages if I were to describe a third of what Goodman's have lined up for you at this moment; unfortunately, I have just room to remind you that as usual they have a specially good choice of half sizes and several very lovely New York samples... stunning velvet cocktail dresses... the highlight of the evening dresses, I thought, was a filmy three tone affair that looked like that lovely flower, the fuchsia... a New York sample by the way. Goodman's, 261 Eglinton West near Oriole Parkway. Tel. Hy. 2820.

"A fairy went a-marketing" and because it was Christmas time and she was surely blessed with more than mortal sense she probably landed at 63 Gerrard St. in the Village. If she saw what I saw, her fairy eyes must have bulged. Delicate hand painted Persian bracelets... a mirror for my lady's table with a long golden and antique curiously engraved handle. A silver wine goblet once owned by tragic Halli Selassi. Quaint jewels... antique silver, from tiny spoons, gray spoon warmers to large silver trays. Each and every article a treasure... you'll happily



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AT THE THEATRE

Irish Play But No Peasants!

BY LUCY VAN GOGH

"SPRING Meeting", playing at the Royal Alexandra Theatre this week, and starring Gladys Cooper and A. E. Matthews, is not only one of the most delightful comedies we have seen, but one of the most perfectly cast. It is difficult to imagine better type casting than that which was seen on Monday evening.

Labelled a "comedy of Irish gentry", the play deals with three days in the life of the Furze family, who live in the sporting county of Tipperary. *Sir Richard Furze*, "how nice", was heard on all sides, during the intermissions, "to see an Irish play not all about peasants!" squire, is a man who is "generous in large matters, but mean to the bone in trifles." His two daughters, *Joan* and *Baby*, spend a good deal of their time making over the dresses sent by relations in London, who, as *Baby* bitterly remarks, no doubt say to themselves, "the hell with this dress, we'll send it to Ireland with the outsize!" The girls find it hard even to keep warm in the house, for the squire hates to put coal "in any quantity" on the fires. But they have their fun, and they amiably "divide" *Michael*, Sir Richard's veterinary manager, who is secretly in love with *Joan*, between them, at dances, and the like.

Miss Bijou, Sir Richard's eccentric, fussy sister, lives with them, and indulges in her secret passion for betting on horses "on the side", aided and abetted by *James*, the invaluable family retainer.

Upon this household descend the *Fox-Colliers*, mother and son, and things begin to happen. Mrs. Fox-Collier is a charming, sophisticated divorcee, with whom, twenty-five years ago, Sir Richard had been very much in love. How Mrs. Fox-Collier, who, as *James* says, was not named Fox for nothing, manages them, one and all, makes the plot of this charming play.

As Mrs. Fox-Collier, Miss Cooper's engaging and vigorous personality stood out. She was the "managing woman" with charm, the fairy godmother with decision, and she won Monday night's enthusiastic audience as completely as she won the members

of the Furze family. A. E. Matthews stood up with courage as *Sir Richard*, and toppled gracefully when the time came. *Jean Cadell* was almost perfect as *Aunt Bijou*; there was a constant unexpectedness of timing and detail that made every word a pleasure to hear, and each movement a joy to watch.

Shelah Richards as *Joan* and Aileen O'Connor as *Baby* were delightful, and Denis Carey as *Michael*, and Robert Fleming as the English *Tony Fox-Collier* were admirably contrasted. The work of both Arthur Shields as *Johnny Mahoney* and James Woodburn as *James* was flawless. Both of these brilliant actors got every ounce out of their parts; when there was a line from which a desired effect could be produced, their expert drawl and delicate emphasis produced it to perfection. Mr. Woodburn in the heavier part is, when all is said and done, the man for our money.

The play is now in its eighth month in London's Ambassador Theatre, with the title roles filled by Zena Dare and Roger Livesey; it is to be hoped that this delightful production has an even greater success on Broadway.

GEE-LEE THE GREAT

BY HECTOR CHARLESWORTH

THE only factor in the international situation which seemed to be working for the Italian tenor Beniamino Gigli during his recent visit was the tendency of the public to mispronounce his name, which is sounded "Gee-lee." At his appearance in Massey Hall's Celebrity Concert Series the reception accorded him was so magnificent that his natural gentility overcame any irritation he felt on that account. But what is going to happen if Herr Hitler finds out about this concert, and reports to Mussolini that one of the most famous of living Italians took advantage of a sojourn in a far and savage land to sing numbers by two Jewish composers? Gigli had the effrontery to flout totalitarian ideology, by beginning his program with "O Paradiso" from Meyerbeer's "L'Afric-



LEONIDE MASSINE, world-famed choreographer and dancer of the Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo which comes to Massey Hall, Toronto, on December 8, 9 and 10.

cana," and later rendered the "Primavera" of Mendelssohn.

At 48, the voice of Gigli has not the lush freshness that thrilled his listeners when he first sang at the Metropolitan Opera House in the early twenties, but he is a greater artist and the range of his vocalism is superb. The warmth and beauty of his tones, his mastery of every nuance in expression, and his buoyant personality, make him at all times captivating.

If anyone desires to know what the phrase "bel canto" really signifies, he can find it perfectly exemplified in Gigli's singing of the ineffably lovely 16th century lyric "Amarilla" by Giulio Caccini, one of the first composers to develop recitative and give importance to the solo voice. In this as in songs by Costi and Pergolesi, the wonderful quality of the tenor's legato, the evenness of his tones, his mastery of pianissimo and gently increasing crescendo, were apparent. It was these numbers which revealed to the full his status as an artist.

Primarily an operatic singer he was generous in the number of arias he sang, always with distinction, gusto and refined passion. They included the Chanson from Lalo's "Le Roi d'Ys" in which he is unapproachable, and "The Gelida Manina" from "Bohème." He was simply asking the audience to go wild with rapture when he sang the lovely "M'Amari" from Flotow's "Martha." Of "Dona e Mobile" his interpretation was unique, for he brought out humorously the satirical implications of this dirty about the fickleness of women. A most interesting revival was the aria "O Amore, Bella Luce" from Mascagni's half-forgotten opera "L'Amico Fritz."

In such numbers as Leoncavallo's "Mattinata" and the Neapolitan folk song, "O Mari, O Mari" he was superlatively fine; but not so spontaneous in German and English song. Nevertheless he gave a beautiful rendering of Grieg's "La Reve"; and the interpretation of the Schubert "Serenade" was memorable for the delicacy of the pianissimo passages.

COMING EVENTS

UNDER the direction of Sir Ernest MacMillan, the Toronto Symphony Orchestra will be heard next Tuesday in its annual all Wagner program. The guest soloist on this occasion will be Beal Hober, who since her introduction to American audiences two years ago by Jose Iturbi, has appeared with the principal orchestras in the United States. Miss Hober has a typical Wagnerian voice and style, admirably suited to the program arranged by Sir Ernest MacMillan for next Tuesday's concert in Massey Hall.

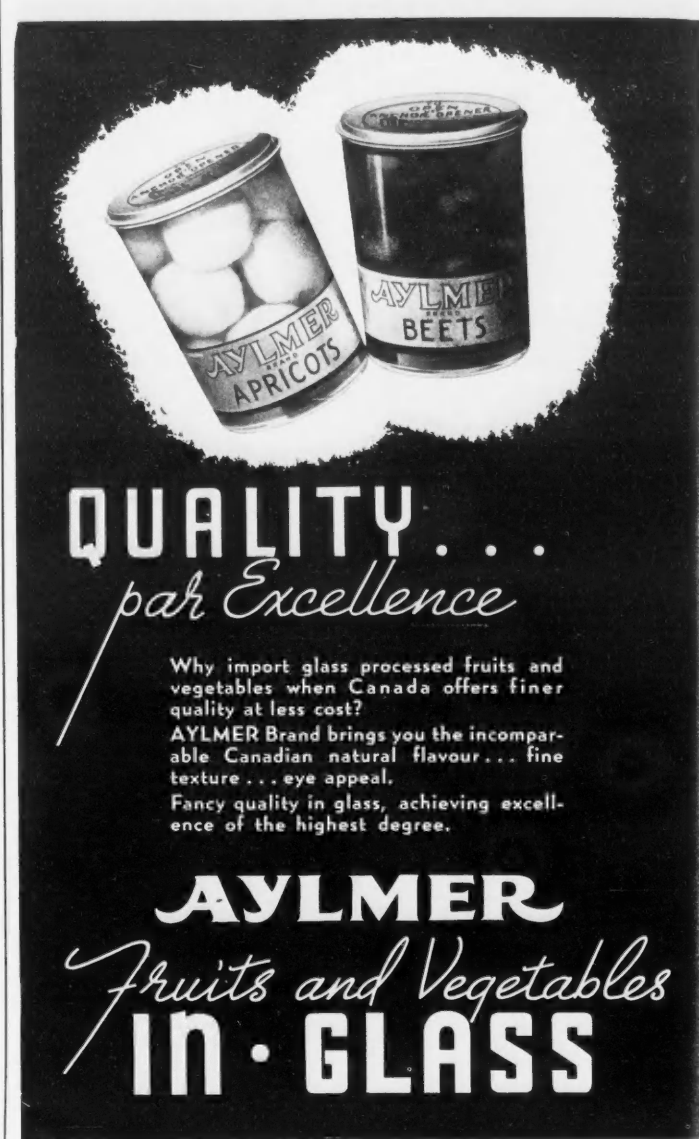
Sir Ernest will open the Wagner program with the Faust Overture, followed by Forest Murmurs from "Siegfried." Then with Miss Hober singing the part of Isolde, the orchestra will next play the Prelude and Liebestod music from "Tristan and Isolde." The aria, Dichtheurehalle, from "Tannhauser," with Miss Hober as soloist, and three extracts from "Die Gotterdammerung," to be played without a break, completes this magnificent concert. The "Die Gotterdammerung" extracts are Siegfried's Rhine Journey, Siegfried's Funeral March, and Brunnhilde's Immolation Scene; Miss Hober will be heard as Brunnhilde.

PROF. GEO. de T. GLAZEBROOK will introduce the second speaker to appear in the new Toronto Town Hall series at Eaton Auditorium, Monday night, Dec. 5. The speaker is Dr. Paul Van Zeeland, ex-premier of Belgium and founder of the Bank for International Settlements.

Van Zeeland is a leading exponent of the theory that world peace can be made permanent through international negotiation particularly along economic lines, and some people regard his proposals, published in his Report on International Reconstruction, as the only remedy for the critical conditions presently obtaining in Europe.



GERTRUDE CRAWFORD, violinist, who is giving a recital in the Concert Hall at the Toronto Conservatory on the evening of Thursday, December 8.



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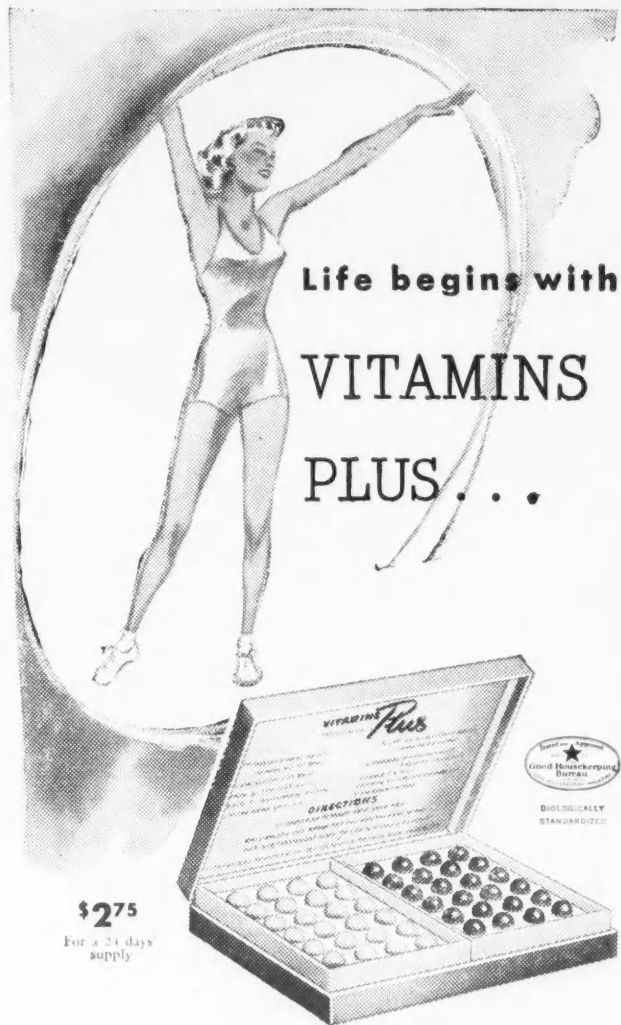
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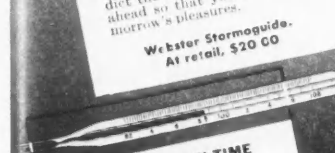
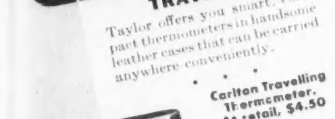
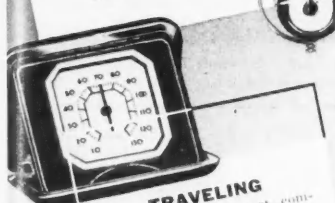
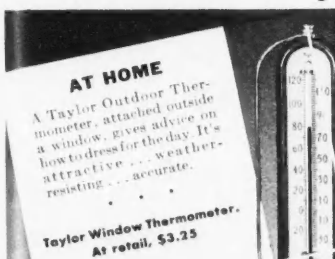
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WORLD OF ART

Not Too Many French Shows

BY GRAHAM McINNES

"WE GET too many French shows here," a colleague remarked to me last week. He was alluding to the fact that the big Reid and Lefevre show at Roberts Galleries on Grenville Street is the third in as many months. Now, to my mind, a remark like that shows a singular confusion between the artistic and the historical approach. I'm willing to bet that if we'd had three shows of Greek sculpture or three shows of Italian Renaissance painting, this same man would have thrown up his hands in ecstasy. It's safe to throw up your hands over a long established school of art. But the great French school of the 19th and early 20th centuries (the Reid and Lefevre show is significantly named "Delacroix to Dufy") is still near enough to us to excite controversy, though its greatness is admitted to be beyond dispute. Controversy is the life blood of the world of art, but, whatever your views, don't fail to see this showing, for Toronto rarely gets an opportunity of seeing so comprehensive a display of French art. Most of the great names are represented, and though some of the works are admittedly not of the first order, these furnish material for the student, if not for the fastidious art lover—and he is amply provided for.

Magnificent

MY OWN eye was first attracted by a rich and satisfying Manet still life, and then by an irrevocably sure little Degas watercolor on silk. The Renoirs (there are six of them) are rather disappointing; but it is foolish to imagine that the best Renoirs are still floating about the world, and "Mme Thurneysen" has some lovely passages. But the Cézannes are magnificent—three canvases and five water colors, with one exception from his last and most searching period (1894-1906). A Sainte Victoire canvas—new to me—has all the structural tension and solidity of a Michelangelo nude, though achieved by utterly different means. A Gauguin of the Brittany period foreshadows the hot colors of Tahiti; a Seurat sketch for Chicago's "Grand Jatte" is interesting; and if you do not melt before Modigliani's poignant little nurse, I miss my guess.

Among the living artists, a selection of Derain's early work from the Fauve period shows the brilliant color and loose technique which he later forsook for neo-classicism. These London canvases, painted when he was under the influence of Matisse, are the nearest thing in approach to modern Canadian landscape art I have yet seen. Utrillo supplies us with subtly painted Montmartre walls, while Dufy and Lurcat tread their accustomed paths—the one impishly dancing about the race-courses—the other wandering in his strange dream land. There is also a remarkably sad, and rather brutal study by Soutine.

Monument

THOSE who knew and admired the late Mrs. M. E. Dignam, and recall the untiring energy with which she worked for art in a highly materialist community will certainly not fail to visit a memorial exhibition of her work now on view at Mellors Galleries, 759 Yonge Street. Mrs. Dignam was not—nor did she pretend to be—an outstanding painter; she was a sincere amateur who, in her enthusiasm for painting, practised what she preached. Her true importance lies in what she achieved in the larger world of art. She was an internationalist at a time when parochialism was the order of the day; she founded art associations and continually worked for the recognition of the place of art in the community; she wrote and lectured and used her immense prestige among Canadian women in the service of art. We are not yet so far along the road to the more abundant life that we can afford to lose women of the type of Mrs. Dignam. But her work remains a fine and vitally necessary work in the cultural development of a young country.

By Canadians

AT THE galleries of the Robert Simpson Company, Frank Panabaker is holding his annual showing of landscape work. Those who are familiar with Mr. Panabaker's approach will know what to expect, for he has developed a formula which he follows with great consistency. Personally, I don't find it at all moving, but it is bright, attractive and easily competent—somewhat in the Arnesby Brown tradition.

THE Picture Loan Society, 3 Charles Street West, has opened a two weeks' showing of the work of Ian MacIver, a young Canadian artist now living in New York. Mr. MacIver

specializes in strong, broadly decorative water-colors, and his work is always worthy of careful attention. I must confess, however, that I found this present show a little disappointing. There seems to be a lack of structural strength for which an undeniable forcefulness hardly compensates. And in his more purely patterned work, Mr. MacIver seems at times to work out his designs in a rather haphazard manner. On the other hand his tones are often superb, and his line sure, while in certain studies (notably a northern lake with a vivid blue sky, and a group of skyscrapers) he achieves a muscular wiriness that is most satisfying. I feel sure that we shall be hearing from Mr. MacIver in the very near future.

Mrs. Stuart Wotherspoon, of Montreal, is the guest of her sister, Miss Pennington Macpherson, and will remain in Ottawa for several months.



RT. HON. MARGARET BOND-FIELD, former British Minister of Labor, who will address the Women's Canadian Club of Toronto at luncheon at the Royal York Hotel on Monday, December 5. The subject will be "Labor and the World Situation".

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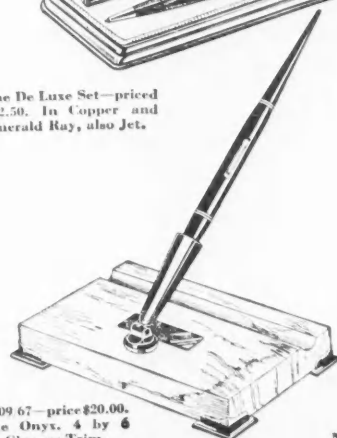
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THE MONTH'S RECORDS

A Great Sibelius Album

BY FRANK EDGAR

SIBELIUS: Symphony No. 4 in A minor, Op. 63; Lemminkäinen Turns Homeward, Op. 22 No. 4; Incidental Music to "The Tempest," London Philharmonic Orchestra under Sir Thomas Beecham. Victor Set No. M-446. 7 records.

The fourth symphony of Sibelius has long been considered a masterpiece of unprepossessing gauntness; unfamiliarity can be the only excuse for such an opinion.

To those who demand that music be facile, that it paint a picture for them or soothe them into forgetfulness of the stress of living, this symphony may well seem forbidding. Its economy in both construction and thematic material will freeze out the casual listener (and good riddance!) but the serious music-lover will find it a source of endless nourishment. Sibelius, perhaps our most authentic musical genius, has allowed no spurious matter to clutter up this work. It is entirely compounded of musical sinew, bone and muscle; no unsightly fat spoils its athletic perfection; there is not an unnecessary note in the score nor is any instrument used wantonly.

To most listeners it will seem difficult at first, but very little music, if any, better repays repeated attempts at understanding. Familiarity will never rob it of its power and its almost elemental beauty will surely never fade. Ernest Newman, in his note on the symphony, says, "What they (listeners who found it difficult) missed was the more or less conventional mortar that holds the stones of the ordinary symphony together; Sibelius lays stone on stone just as they are in their native state." Perhaps this is why it so frequently comes to pieces in the hands of a conductor who does not thoroughly understand it. Sir Thomas Beecham, however,



BEAL HOBER, Wagnerian soprano, who since her introduction to American audiences two years ago by Jose Iturbi, has appeared with the principal orchestras of the United States. Miss Hober will be the soloist at the Toronto Symphony Orchestra's all-Wagner program on Tuesday evening, December 6.

is not one of them. His performance is irreproachable and the London Philharmonic Orchestra is a worthy instrument in his hands.

Some time ago Stokowski recorded this work with the lushly beautiful Philadelphia Orchestra. Any Sibelius enthusiast who obtained that set may safely be advised to scrap it in favor of Beecham's.

The recording is an interesting example of the English recorder's ideal. It is extremely realistic and powerful without the brazen quality of the best American recording. Which of the two systems is the better depends entirely on the reproducing instrument.

The other works comprising this album seem rather light-weight in comparison with the symphony but are more than interesting as additional aspects of Sibelius' art. Lemminkäinen, his cares and worries transmogrified into horses (a suggestion for Cinderella's Fairy Godmother), has a most exciting journey on these records. The excerpts from the incidental music to Shakespeare's "Tempest" include tonal character sketches of Prospero, Miranda and Caliban, a Berceuse, and a Humoresque possibly intended for Trinculo and Stephano. Ernest Newman accounts for a piece called "The Oak Tree" by Prospero's lines to Ariel, "I will rend an oak and peg thee in his knotty entrails." The harsh and tortured dissonances of this music make the supposition quite reasonable.

This album is probably one of the most valuable additions ever made to recorded music. Although the tone poem and the Tempest selections are of secondary importance they are very good and the symphony may well prove to be a prominent milestone in the progress of music. So far nothing has approached it but the same composer's seventh symphony and his Tapiola, both written over a decade later.

RIMSKY-KORSAKOW: Le Coq d'Or Suite. London Symphony Orchestra under Eugene Goossens. Victor Set No. M-504. 3 records.

Rimsky-Korsakov's last opera, Le Coq d'Or, was forbidden performance in Russia because officialdom thought that the plot was intended as criticism of the way in which the Russo-Japanese war was being carried on. Perhaps they were right; the plot certainly pokes a lot of unmanly fun at incompetence in high places. The music fittingly illustrates the action.

Apparently Rimsky-Korsakov himself arranged the suite recorded this month by the London Symphony Orchestra under Eugene Goossens, and a very clever job he made of it. The passages chosen give a good outline of the story and, at the same time, are well integrated into a homogeneous whole. The composer's ingenious orchestral colorations deftly point up the fantastic elements in Pushkin's fairy tale and provide a tonal fabric of delightful richness. Both the performance and the recording sparkle with life.

MOZART: The Magic flute—Overture. The B.B.C. Symphony Orchestra under Arturo Toscanini. Victor No. 15190.

The English habit of playing the game for the sake of the game rather than for the sake of excellence may be admirable when applied to sport; it's disastrous when applied to orchestral playing. Sir Thomas Beecham has done more than most in putting a stop to it. When an English orchestra accedes to his demands for perfection it automatically becomes an orchestra of notable attainment. And this should be so because, thanks to the schools of the various regimental bands, their players of wind instruments are the best in the world and their string players, at the worst, conform to an average that is more than adequate.

Toscanini shares Beecham's desire for perfection and, as a result, he makes the B.B.C. Orchestra play like a first-class orchestra rather than a collection of first-class players. This record shows the satisfying results of his leadership. Here the results of painstaking care in rehearsal are evident in the clarity of the parts. Precision falters only once and then but slightly in the second of the chords opening the second half of the record.

But, like most perfectionists, Toscanini has a fault; he lacks that indefinable quality which, for want of a better word, we call "humor." Beecham, I think, could conduct this overture with a virtuosity equal to that of his confrère, but he would make his hearers want to laugh and sing during the delightful fugal passages; Toscanini doesn't. The Mozart Opera Society's recording of the complete opera under the English conductor may provide the proof. In the meantime this is the best recording of this delightful music and it cannot be recommended too highly.

GEORG BOEHM: Air and Variations. Yella Pessl. Victor No. 1938. Georg Boehm was born in 1661. Spitta says that it may have been his account of the music at Hamburg that led Bach to undertake his historic journey to hear Buxtehude. Miss Pessl deserves credit for being the first to introduce his music to the gramophone. The Air and Variations she records are pleasant and are worth a hearing. Her instrument lacks the brilliance of a Pleyel harpsichord as she herself lacks the rhythmic vigor of Landowska, but her registrations are nicely varied and her performance should delight any music lover.

J. S. BACH, arranged Copeland: Chorale—Jesus Christ, the Son of God, and three movements from the English Suite No. 5, in E minor. George Copeland. Victor No. 15183.

Transcriptions of Bach's music are usually like the sawdust bread of the Nazis—ingenious as a stunt but definitely inferior to the original article. Copeland's handiwork on the chorale Jesus Christus, Gottes Sohn from the cantata Christ lag in Tobesanden provides no exception. His style is a performer, although suited to the modern music which is his chief joy, will hardly do for Bach. In fact the little dances from the Fifth English Suite are hopelessly distorted by what seems an ill-judged attempt at "interpretation." The piano is well recorded, and this disc might appeal to the non-purist.

INCIDENTALS: Marian Anderson sings Bach's Come, Sweet Death and Handel's Siciliana (Victor No. 1939) with all the richness of her beautiful voice but there seems to be something rhythmically amiss in both

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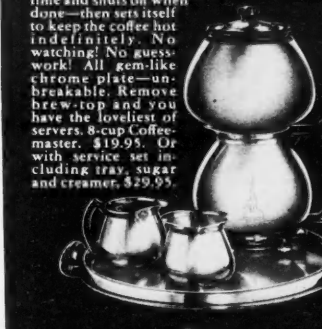
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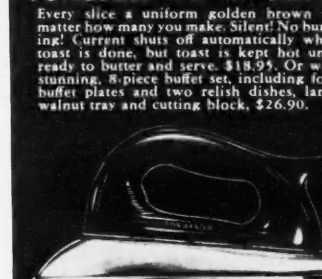
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songs. She breaks the line of the Handel song by one note, sung beautifully, but held too long.

Three of the dances from de Falla's Three Corners Hat get a rousing performance by the Boston "Pops" Orchestra under Arthur Fiedler (Victor No. 4406 and 4407). It is a pleasure to welcome Falla back to records after an unduly lengthy absence even if the music, brilliantly recorded, is a repeat offering.

Among the young tenors Jussi Bjorling is the most logical pretender to the throne left vacant by the death of Caruso. His voice is clear and resonant and his ringing upper notes are somewhat reminiscent of Lauri Volpi in his prime. Unfortunately he has little to offer outside of his glorious voice but experience should correct that. If he continues to develop it would be interesting to compare his present record of Arias from Tosca and The Girl of the Golden West (Victor No. 4408) with what he might be recording about ten years from now.

For some time admirers of Debussy's Three Nocturnes for orchestra have had to be content with recordings of the first two, *Nuages* and *Fêtes*, in a good but aged version by the Lamoureux Orchestra under Albert Wolff introduced by Brunswick, or the more recent but over-interpreted performances by Stokowski and the Philadelphia Orchestra for Victor. Now Columbia (Set No. 344) has released the full set including *Sirènes* in the United States. The recording is several years old but is satisfactory; the orchestra is not of the first rank but is fair. It is the conducting of Engelbrecht that is noteworthy for he was a friend of Debussy and his reading is authentic. Coppola has recorded the complete work very recently in France but his version is not yet available for purposes of comparison.

In 1932 the Roth Quartet introduced Roussel's only string quartet to the world and the composer, with whom they had studied the work, gave their interpretation his full approval. Now they have recorded it (Columbia Set No. 339). Gallic subtlety and harmonic and melodic ingenuity make this quartet a source of many delights for the lover of chamber music. The recording is beyond cavil.

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SPORT FOR ALL. Horse and dog racing occupy the interest of thousands in Florida each year. Here is a scene in the paddock of the world-famed Hialeah track, Miami.

—Photo courtesy Florida State Chamber of Commerce.

PORTS OF CALL

Off to The Land of Sunshine

BY HAROLD COLEE

CANADIANS, along with thousands of persons from all parts of North America will soon begin their southward trek out of the snowfields of the North to their "place in the sun" of the Land of Sunshine and Flowers—glamorous Florida.

In view of the new United States customs regulations permitting Canadians to enter the country for up to six months without posting bond for their automobile and traveling possessions, Florida expects an even larger number of their Canadian neighbors this winter and has made elaborate preparations in all parts of the State for their entertainment.

More than 150 fairs, festivals and other such events are slated to date on the Florida entertainment calendar. It is, of course, impossible for us to name all of them, but once in Florida the Canadian visitor will have no trouble in finding plenty of things to do, places to see and sports to enjoy.

In the past Florida has declared that every activity and sport known to man, with the exception of those requiring ice and snow, could be enjoyed in the State. This, however, is no longer true—for you can even ice skate in Florida now if you so desire. This new and strange-to-Florida sport has been brought to the State by an organization which will open its rink and ice sports carnival in Miami on December 4.

TAMPA, too, is well in the entertainment picture with its Dixie Tennis Tournament on January 16-23; Latin Carnival on January 25-28; Pan-American Hernando de Soto Exposition on January 31-February 18 and Gasparilla Parade and Carnival on February 6. Other Florida celebrations of note include:

All-American Air Maneuvers, Miami, January 6-8; Ste. Anne Pilgrimage, Lake Wales, February 12; International Snipe Boat Races, Clearwater, February 23-25; the Sarasota Pageant of Sara de Soto in February; the La Verbena del Tobacco, Tampa, March 10-12; National Mid-Winter Pistol meet, Tampa, March 13-18; the Gardenia Festival at Cypress Gardens, April 5; and the Greek Easter Ceremony, Tarpon Springs, April 7.

But that's enough of set entertainment. What else has Florida to offer her invited guests? Like to fish?—Florida is surrounded by salt water, charter cruisers are available at scores of Florida coast cities and no license is required for salt water game fish. The Silver King, hard-hitting tarpon, lurks off the coasts of West and South Florida—and the Prince of Florida Fishdom, the leaping sailfish, is waiting your coming off the East Coast.

But that's far from all one can have in the way of fishing. The state has thousands of miles of navigable inland waterways—all teeming with scores of varieties of gamey fighters and fine quality food fish. King of Florida's inland waterways is the fighting black bass, protected from commercial fishermen by law so that sport fishers will find him plentiful. All in all, there are more than 600 species of fine fish in Florida's salt and inland waters.

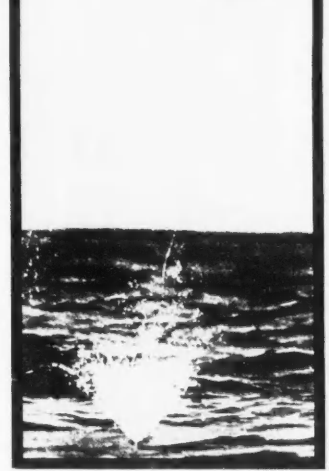
Every Sport

SHOOTING and hunting is fine in the Sunshine State. Here one also enjoys fresh and salt water bathing in stream, spring, lake, pool and ocean. In practically every Florida town will be found shuffleboard courts, tennis, lawn bowling, baseball, diamond ball—continue the list if you wish and when you finish you will have listed practically every sport known to mankind!

Like to drive and want to go places? Florida has more than 12,000 miles of hard-surfaced highways, the road-sides lined with scenic beauties, curving along sun-washed white ocean beaches, through columns of straight-standing pines and fine old live oaks festooned with the eerie gray Spanish moss.

Then, too, every few miles along the road you will find some such attraction as the Oriental Gardens of Jacksonville, Ft. Marion and the alligator farm at St. Augustine, the Marine Studios at Marineland, the Lion Farm at Ft. Lauderdale, the Monkey Jungle at Miami, the sugar mill at Clewiston in the famed Florida Everglades, the Ringling Art Museum at

Sarasota, the Million Dollar Pier at St. Petersburg; the Venetian Gardens at Leesburg, Rainbow Falls at Dunnellon, Floating Islands of McIntosh, Silver Springs and Ocala National Forest near Ocala, Florida Caverns at Marianna and the Naval Air Station at Pensacola.



A LEAPING TARPON, the Silver King, greatest of all sport fish. Florida waters abound in these beauties and Fort Myers in Lee County is one of the fishing capitals of the State.

—Photo courtesy Florida State Chamber of Commerce.

Ready For More

EXPECTING as large or even larger number of visitors this year as last, when more than 2,100,000 visitors are estimated to have spent a considerable part of the year in Florida, the State today stands ready and prepared to welcome even more this year. Building permits in the hundreds of thousands of dollars have been issued in every Florida resort centre for construction of additional hotels, apartment houses and small houses and cottages for winter and summer visitors.

This building has considerably increased Florida's facilities for her visitors and assures everyone of living accommodations to suit the pocketbook. Regardless of rumors, Florida prices are not out of reason although I will admit that one can spend just as much as he desires. Florida's visitors are invited guests. Floridians are proud of their State and are eager to share its benefits and attractions with Northern friends.

TRAVELERS

Commander and Mrs. E. R. Main-guy are leaving Ottawa early in December for England, where they will reside.

Lieutenant-Colonel George P. Vanier, who has been spending six weeks in Montreal with his sister, Mrs. W. F. Shepherd, has sailed by the Duchess of Bedford on his return to London.

Miss Christine McLimont, who has been in Toronto visiting Mrs. A. Jarvis, has returned to Quebec.

Miss Elizabeth McPhedran, daughter of Dr. Harris McPhedran of Toronto, has sailed by the Normandie for London.

Mrs. W. L. Cadlow, of Rothesay, N.B., has sailed by the Lady Rodney to spend some time in Jamaica, B.W.I.

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NO STORY OF FLORIDA would be quite "legal" without some Florida bathing beauties. Here is a typical group on one of the Vacation State's many palm-studded ocean beaches.

—Photo courtesy Florida State Chamber of Commerce.

WHY DO WE SAY TO YOU "THIS YEAR"

Give Mitcham

"Mitcham", you say — "What is Mitcham?"

"Well, Madam, Mitcham is of special interest to women, for women are interested in things redolent of beauty . . . romance . . . delicate charm . . . exquisite fragrance."

Mitcham is one of the loveliest, most beautiful, most delightful spots in the world . . . an old world village — a hamlet — a garden — famous in history, steeped in romance, jewelled in beauty. As far back as 1066 the Parish of Mitcham, or Mitcham, is recorded in the Domesday Book. Queen Elizabeth walked in Mitcham's leafy lanes . . . Sir Walter Raleigh had his home there.

"But," you ask — "what has Mitcham to do with Beauty, and Quality, and Fragrance. And, why do you say 'This Year Give Mitcham?'"

The answer is that down through the centuries, this Mitcham — this sleepy, Surrey village — has supplied to ladies of elegance and quality and beauty the aristocracy of generations — the most fragrant of their perfumes . . . England's finest Lavender.

Long before 1749, when Potter & Moore founded their Lavender Distillery at Mitcham, the demand for lavender had been supplied by street-sellers, whose familiar cry, "Whill buy my sweet lavender?" was a feature in the life of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Owing to a special quality in the fertile soil, lavender grown at Mitcham or its environs possesses a perfume peculiarly its own.

No locality in the world can approach the Mitcham flower of Lavender for the fragrance of its perfume.

The soul of the lavender is the priceless oil which the blossoms contain; these are steam-distilled and the oil is carefully collected. This Oil of Mitcham Lavender, which retains the sweetness of the flower, forms the basis of Lavender Perfume.

In 1749, Potter & Moore placed on the market a Mitcham Lavender which became an immediate favourite with the public of their day. From generation to generation this typically English perfume has delighted countless thousands. Fashions and customs have altered since 1749, stupendous changes have taken place, yet Mitcham Lavender has maintained its popularity despite the competition of innumerable floral and exotic perfumes.

"Well," you may say, "I didn't know there could be such a difference between MITCHAM and any other Lavender." But, there is indeed, and so exquisite is the fragrance and charm of MITCHAM, and so definitely recognized is it as the supreme of all Lavender, that in England women of discernment deem it the quality most worthy to express the highest compliment they can pay by their gift.

So now, Madam, you understand why we say this year give MITCHAM. Mitcham equally expresses the good taste and discernment of the giver. When you see Mitcham Lavender Christmas Gift Sets displayed at your Linen Chest, or on Embroidered Counters, you will be attracted not only by their beauty and charm, but you will know that here indeed is the original, authentic, the most acceptable Lavender of all.

And this year, if you wish to give a gift of *exclusiveness and distinction*, you will choose MITCHAM LAVENDER.

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Transpec, the new transparent beauty mask, purges the pores of all impurities — reduces enlarged pores — firms the facial muscles — smooths away fine lines — refines, equalizes and conditions the skin back to youthful health and radiant loveliness.

Transpec is so easily and cleanly applied, you can enjoy a stimulating 15-minute facial often. Recommended by Beauty Editors. One bottle gives 20 or more treatments — think of it, only 60¢ for a glorious, rejuvenating facial! Contains no alcohol.

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TRANSPARENT BEAUTY MASK

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FOR A LIMITED TIME ONLY the regular 4½ oz. trial size is being offered at 25¢. If your favorite drug or department store has not yet stocked Transpec send 25¢ direct to Transpec Company, 36 Caledonia Road, Toronto, stating name of dealer. Order today to avoid disappointment.

WORLD OF WOMEN

By Way of Diversion -- A Quiz

BY BERNICE COFFEY

GOODNESS knows, anything is a welcome diversion that will help us forget about the Christmas shopping list that looms at us from our desk. We thought you, too, might be in a similar mood and in our usual spirit of helpfulness have — with considerable travail, we hasten to add — produced a "Quiz." It is not an intelligence test. Heaven forbid! But merely an exploration of your general knowledge.

If you are at all interested in your score, deduct five points for each error. Add these up and deduct from 100. A full score of 100 makes you eligible for our beautifully engraved putty medal which will be sent in a plain wrapper on receipt of the small sum of \$9.95 to cover costs of shipping, postage, etc. Seventy-five points indicates you know what it's all about; 60 points that you'll get by in any ordinary dinner-table conversation provided you are a good listener; 40 points that you should give up any hopes you may have entertained of being a Rhodes scholar. (Answers on page 42).

1. If a leopard's head appears as one of the hall marks on your old silver you, of course, know it denotes that — (1) the silver from which it is made was mined in the Caucasian Mountains (2) it used to belong to Haile Selassie (3) the article was "saved" in London by The Worshipful Company of Goldsmiths (4) it was made over a century ago.

2. "Take it away," ordered the master as Jeeves brought the bottle to the table, "you know very well that . . . is not a sweet liqueur?" (1) Chartreuse (2) Vermouth (3) Violette Curé (4) Grand Marnier.

3. Everyone knew it was a true story when the young man said, (1) "We all enjoyed the movie picture of 'Gone With The Wind'" (2) "Einstein is one of Hitler's closest advisors" (3) "The Three Marx Brothers are Papal knights" (4) "I'll never get a Bermuda license for my car."

4. What former governmental head of a democracy plans to give a series of lectures at the University of Chicago? (1) Edouard Benes of Czechoslovakia (2) Herbert Hoover of the United States (3) Lloyd George of Great Britain (4) Leon Blum of France.

5. "Well!" exclaimed the American visitor to Canada, "that's the first time I knew that Winnipeg Gold eyes —" (1) "is the nickname for the city's most popular glamour girl" (2) "are fish found only in Lake Winnipeg" (3) "is the term used for successful gold prospectors" (4) "a trophy awarded yearly by the Winnipeg Association of Optometrists."

6. One of these prominent Canadians has been much in the news lately because of his decision to take up residence in England: (1) Mr. Oliva Dionne (2) Sir Frederick Banting (3) Premier Aberhart (4) Hon. R. B. Bennett.

7. Does the newest issue of Canadian dimes bear on its face: (1) the features of the King (2) a ship (3) a beaver (4) a maple leaf?

8. "Timon of Athens" was written by (1) Shakespeare (2) Elbert Hubbard (3) George Bernard Shaw (4) Elinor Glyn.

9. "The wearing of three feathers in the hair of every woman presented at Court," said the Lord Chamberlain, "became obligatory in the time of . . ." (1) Cromwell (2) Queen Anne (3) Queen Victoria (4) Henry VIII.

10. The word "Sterling" indicates that an article is (1) pure silver (2) silver and copper (3) platinum, tin and silver (4) antimony and silver.

11. "Fancy meeting you again," said the cellophane wrapper to the rayon panties. "Remember the good old days when we both were just . . ." (1) wood pulp (2) asbestos (3) discarded razor blades (4) coffee grounds.

12. One of these pseudonyms is incorrect: (1) Mark Twain-Samuel Clemens (2) Mary Pickford-Gladys Smith (3) Stephen Leacock-Rider Haggard (4) Judge Emily Murphy-Jane Canuck.

13. It is unlawful for anyone to wear white shoes in Tibet because: (1) the Grand Lama dislikes them (2) it is deemed very bad luck (3) of the difficulty in keeping them clean (4) no one wears shoes of any kind.

14. Jodhpur is usually associated in this country with the trousers of that name worn for riding, but did you know that it comes from (1) a large state of that name in India (2) a Bond Street tailor (3) an Eastern curry powder (4) the Fenian Raids?

15. A "turned" shoe is one (1) with run-over heels (2) with up-curving toes (3) that has been sent back to the manufacturer because it does not fit (4) in which the sole is attached directly to the upper while wrong-side-out.



MISS ANNE ASHTON, debutante daughter of Major and Mrs. E. J. Ashton, Ottawa.

—Photograph by Karsh.



MRS. FORBES ROSS, Mrs. E. H. Gooderham and Mrs. John McDougald rehearse for the Eleventh Annual Granite Club Skating Carnival taking place December 1 and 2, at the Granite Club, Toronto.

16. "Dear me," said the housekeeper as she checked the china list, "this doesn't belong here." (1) Royal Doulton (2) Coalport (3) Goodwood (4) Wedgwood.

17. "Everyone knows," said the cute little blond, "that . . . is called the 'King of Swing'." (1) Stokowski (2) Judge Lynch (3) Tarzan (4) Bonny Goodman.

18. The Canadian manufacturers of one of these cars originally were carriage-makers in Oshawa, Ont. (1) Chevrolet (2) Hudson (3) McLaughlin-Buick (4) Packard.

19. He was a famous Canadian war ace — (1) Colonel W. A. Bishop (2) Douglas Corrigan (3) Colonel G. A. Drew (4) Premier Hepburn of Ontario.

20. Only one of these names is likely to appear on a package of very fine imported cigarettes, identifying him as the maker: (1) Sikorsky (2) Boguslavsky (3) Richard Hudnut (4) Pop-Eye.

TRAVELERS

On their return to Toronto on December 1, the Honorable Mr. Justice Makins and Mrs. Makins of Stratford, are occupying the home of Professor William C. Ferguson, at 42 Wychwood Park. Professor and Mrs. Ferguson have sailed on the Ausonia to spend the next five or six months in England and on the Continent.

Mrs. Hewson Knight has returned to Toronto from Ottawa, where she has been spending several weeks with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Dean.

Mrs. Russell Blackburn, of Ottawa, who has been spending a few weeks in England with her son-in-law and daughter, Captain and Mrs. David Fisher-Rowe, is sailing for Canada early in December.

Miss Monica Mewburn, of Toronto, will sail from Halifax on December 13, for England where she will spend the winter.



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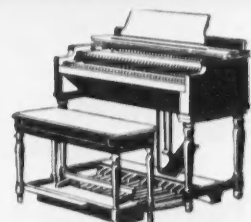
For years to come the varied and exquisite voices of this organ will enrich your life. Cathedral organ music in your own home is now a practical reality.

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Details, literature and the place where you can hear this marvellous organ will gladly be supplied by Dept. 55, P.O. Box 369, Montreal.

*The Hammond Organ is called "NORTHERN-HAMMOND" in Canada and is manufactured by the Northern Electric Company under license from the Hammond Instrument Company.



Northern Electric
COMPANY LIMITED

WORLD of WOMEN

A Way With the Eyes

BY ISABEL MORGAN

THE trick of assembling related odds-and-ends, now being done by many cosmetic makers, is one that will commend itself to every woman who carries her quota about in her hand-bag. Of recent years the list of essentials for repair and maintenance of the face has threatened to become the white woman's burden. Compacts which house powder, rouge, sometimes lipstick, led the way, and now an eye make-up kit has been assembled in another neat little gadget. While useful on the dressing table it is tiny enough for the purse, and offers a clean and easy way to carry mascara for mid-day evening use. One end encloses a stick of mascara that pushes forward like the usual lipstick. The other end contains a small brush which swings instantly into position for use. Moisten end of mascara and rub it directly on the upper lashes, always working out towards ends until desired depth of color is obtained. Then close the compact and, swinging brush out, brush the lashes up, separate and straighten them. The brush is not used to apply mascara only to brush the lashes.

To overcome darkness under the eyes, apply a tiny bit of your own juice to bring color to the skin and it smoothly, working it up and round to the temples.

For Expression

EXTENDING the eyebrow line a little toward the temple with mascara applied lightly to the skin frequently makes eyes seem larger

and more expressive. Brushing both eyelashes and brows stimulates circulation and keeps individual hairs in alignment.

Bathing eyes night and morning with a mild solution of boric acid stimulates them to freshness and eases strain. Absorbent cotton dipped in cold witch hazel applied to eyes while closed, is also cooling and restful.

Those well versed in the art of making the most of themselves can do many things with colored eye shadows. With these blue eyes can be made to appear bluer, brown eyes browner, hazel eyes more glowing, small eyes larger, and by proper shading the effect of eyes inclined to protrude can be minimized.

Apply the shadow lightly only to the lower half of the upper eyelid. Keep it close to the roots of the eyelashes, blending it back on the lid, about to the first crease. Draw the shading well out to the very outer corners of the eye. Select the color best suited to your eyes, hair and complexion, remembering that green is for any eyes in the evening and for hazel eyes during the day.

Color Classic

REDWOOD is a new color for use as a perfect outdoor accent for informal town and country clothes. Created especially to wear with hunter's green, with browns, rust reds and tweedy mixtures, its soft tones lend a new note of "naturalness" that is youthful and refreshing. Redwood commends itself as a classic for sport and spectator sportswear for skiing or skating at northern resorts or for long hours of golfing in southern sunshine.

This color was designed as an informal companion to the dramatic and sophisticated Prince's Feather—Redwood for country landscape colors—Prince's Feather for the much-discussed red-purple color trend.

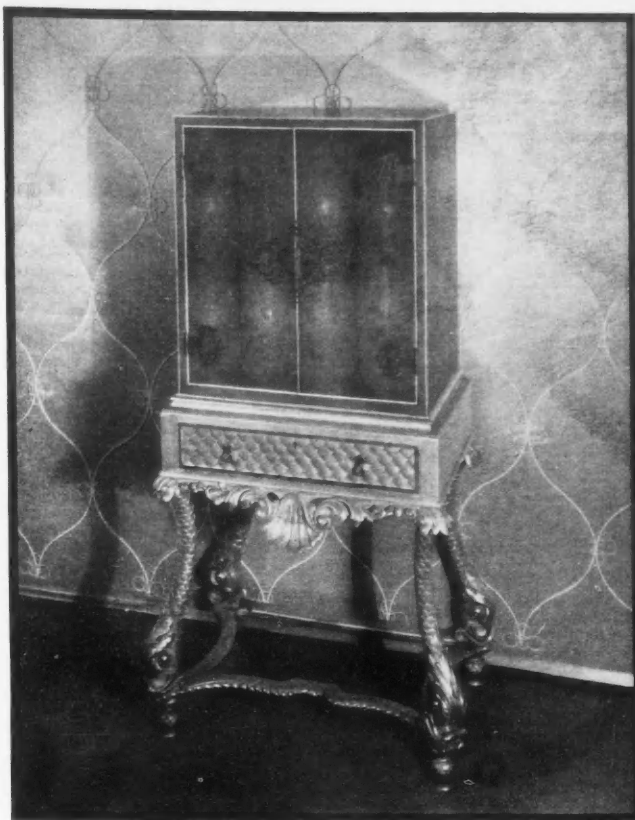
And From Paris—

SLEEVES are calmer in Paris, our scout tells us, though there are still some puffs at the top. Schiaparelli's one-sided puff, suggesting the hump of Punchinello (she has gone in for the commedia dell'arte period in Italy) is one outstanding example.

The waistline continues to be uncertain about where to go. Often it is normal, then again it may be above or below the natural line. In several collections both the high and the low are shown, sometimes separately, sometimes in the same model.

There are lots of highish collars. Maggy Rouff has a few that are right up to the ears, held by wiggly bones at the sides as they were in the early 1900's.

Colors run rampant through the collections, though in a few, black dominates. Nearly every house has new shades. Browns are definitely revived; the blues are represented and featured in several cases; the violets fall off a bit; yellow returns; a blued-



TO THE QUEEN'S TASTE. This cabinet, purchased by Queen Mary at an Imperial Exhibition in London, was found to be dwarfed by the vast room of the Palace, and was replaced by a replica on a larger scale. Covered in real turquoise-colored shagreen, with ivory edges and silvered filigree latches and supported by a Dolphin stand in silver gilt. The original cabinet chosen by the Queen is now in Toronto.

—The T. Eaton Company, Ltd.

green like peacock is quite important. Combinations of color are still strong and often original. Ahi's dull colors, often combined with black, are effective.

On the whole a soft feminine note shows in frocks, in less strictly tailored coats, in suits with more elaborate blouses, in evening tailcoats with such softening touches as masses of flowers on one lapel (Molyneux)

or softly hanging gathered skirts (Bruyere).

There are very few new materials. In general, emphasis is placed on rich or patterned materials plainly handled and on plain materials complicated with all sorts of work—pleating in every variety, especially suppleating, shirring, cording, ruffing (at Schiaparelli's), quilting (Bruyere), fine ruffling.



COMING EVENTS

POETRY reading, revived as a public entertainment by the poet laureate in England, will be the feature of the program of the second annual Canadian Poetry Night, sponsored by the Canadian Literature Club in the library auditorium.

College and St. George Streets, on Monday next. The program will include readings by Sir Charles G. D. Roberts, Dr. E. J. Pratt, Walter MeRaye (from the works of Pauline Johnston and Drummond), Henry Falk (from Wilson Macdonald), T. G. Roberts and Arthur Stringer, Hugh Eayrs (from Audrey Brown), and N. A. Benson.



THE BRITISH ROYAL FAMILY'S visit to Paris, the return to Victorian fashions, inspired this new Grace Ashley original in authentic Scotch tartan. White china studs fasten the blouse and cuffs. The belt is of black laces and white pigskin. Impeccably tailored in feather-weight flannel. A Highland fling for country week-ends.

THE DISTAFF SIDE

The Other Side of Country Life

BY PENELOPE WISE

SCEPTICAL friends. If this is not a contradiction in terms, stung to retaliation by my rural raptures, have asked me whether there are no disadvantages in living in the country. Like most other intense partisans, I pride myself on my fair-mindedness; there are disadvantages. There are flies in the ointment, and sometimes in the kitchen.

Country life revolutionizes all one's habits of sleeping and waking. My bedroom window faces the east, and the first flush of day-break rouses me completely. Who could shut his eyes to that recurring miracle? "Early to bed, early to rise." Perhaps I am healthier, but distinctly not. It is surprising that the simple life should be so costly. The more cost of the gasoline I burn, hurtling back and forth between Fairfield and what I playfully call my work in the city, is appalling. Corrupted by decades of city life, I have to have my house warm, my butter cold, my salads crisp, my cooking freed from the wild uncertainties of cooking on a wood fire, and electricity eats into money. I am wax in the hands of dealers in old furniture, of seed and bulb and tree salesmen. No, country life as a road to wealth is singularly indirect.

Early to Bed

WISER? Whatever my own convictions on the subject may be, my friends have failed to notice any marked improvement here. I admit too that early rising completely unfits one for social life. After our evening meal, I become practically unconscious. If guests linger till ten o'clock, I can feel my eyes glazing over and a numbness seizing me that nothing can remedy but the thrill of ecstasy attendant upon their rising to their feet and saying, "Well, we really must go." A mere acquaintance, unfamiliar with my habits, lingered one evening this summer till eleven, while she recounted what I learned from others present was the dramatic story of an encounter with a hold-up man. At 9.45 the pattern of our

drawing room wall-paper began to swirl and reel before my eyes, and my head jerked and nodded while I tried to interject the appropriate comment. I don't know yet what happened to her or to the hold-up man, for my mind began to function again only with the stir of her departure. Nor can I read. I have tried everything from crime stories, with a murder on every page, to Gibbon's Decline and Fall. They all put me to sleep. I cannot listen to the radio. I have but luck with radios anyway. When ever I turn mine on, I get someone saying, "Well folks, it looks like we're going to 'an idiom that irritates me intensely, or else I break into the middle of a hellish cacophony called a six-piece swing band, with a raucous voice imploring the players to make it hot, whatever that means. The radio brings into this quiet house at one horrific blare all that I am running away from. Even before nightfall, I am dull company, roused into animation only by the mention of a new delphinium or onion of peculiar merits. Country life, I suspect, makes me better company only for myself.

The Fuel Problem

AN OLD house, for all its charm, has its drawbacks. The upstairs bedrooms have quaintly-sloping ceilings, which, like the hand-hewn beams in the cellar, crack the skulls of the unwary. Grate fires, though they are worth it, demand that my friends and I run in an unceasing procession between the woodpile and the hearth, a proceeding that interferes with serious discussion or even consecutive talk of any kind. It is mortifying to have one's best remarks interrupted by the audience getting up to administer a strategic kick to the backlog.

But what of it? One glimpse of what I saw last night shining on the fields and on the lake, a sky full of stars, the northern lights shifting and shimmering, and seeming half to reveal some bright celestial city.



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SOCIAL WORLD

By BERNICE COFFEY

ST. ANDREW'S BALL, was held in Montreal on Friday, November 25, under the patronage of His Excellency the Governor-General and the Lady Tweedsmuir, and had as its guests-of-honor Sir Gerald Campbell, K.C.M.G., High Commissioner in Canada for the United Kingdom, and Lady Campbell. Lady Campbell was presented with a bouquet by Mrs. Murray Vaughan on behalf of the Society. The guests were received by Mr. J. H. Bonar, the new President of the Society, and Mrs. Bonar.

Pipers piped the guests into supper. The dining-room was lighted by candles and vases of chrysanthemums decorated the tables. Cheers announced the arrival of the steaming haggis.

Guests at the head table were: Sir Gerald Campbell, K.C.M.G.; Lady Campbell, Mr. J. H. Bonar, the President, and Mrs. Bonar, Dr. and Mrs. Keith Hutchison, Brigadier R. O. Alexander, Officer Commanding M.D. 4, and Mrs. Alexander, His Worship the Mayor of Montreal and Mrs. Raynault, Reverend George H. Donald, D.D., and Mrs. Donald, Reverend George G. D. Kilpatrick, D.D., and Mrs. Kilpatrick, Reverend David Scott and Mrs. Scott, Dr. L. P. Nelligan, representing St. Patrick's Society, and Mrs. Nelligan, Mr. G. G. Norman, representing St. George's Society, and Mrs. Norman; Mr. Merlin Davies, representing St. David's Society, and Mrs. Davies; Mr. L. Emery Beaulieu, K.C., representing the Franco-Scottish Society, and Miss Beaulieu; Mr. C. W. Johnston, representing the Irish Protestant Benevolent Society, and Mrs. Johnston; Mr. Rodolphe Dagenais, representing St. Jean Baptiste Society, and Mrs. Dagenais; Major A. J. Lawrence, representing the Caledonia Society, and Mrs. Lawrence.

The men's committee was: Colonel H. M. Wallis, D.S.O., M.C., V.C., the past President and chairman of the ball committee, assisted by Dr. Keith Hutchison, Vice-President of the Society; Major H. Bogert, Major T. Lyman, D. Ross McMaster, Squadron Leader F. S. McGill, A. Starke, J. Riddell and G. P. Henderson.

The ladies' committee was under the direction of Mrs. J. H. Bonar, and Mrs. H. M. Wallis. Mrs. Murray Vaughan and Mrs. Greville Hampson were joint chairmen of the ticket committee; Mrs. Keith Hutchison and Miss Nora Daves, publicity; Mrs. Stirling Maxwell and Miss Dorothy Blair, decorations; Mrs. T. H. P. Molson, and Mrs. H. M. Wallis, supper; Miss Nora Daves, musical arrangements.

Regret was expressed that Sir Montagu Allan, President of the Society from 1911 to 1913, and Lady Allan were unable to be present owing to Lady Allan's serious accident.

Creche President

MRS. SCHUYLER SNIVELY was elected President of the West End Creche of Toronto, at the recent annual meeting at which Mrs. R. W. Thomas, retiring President, presided.

Other officers are: Vice-Presidents, Mrs. Alfred Walker and Mrs. Oliver Mabey; Treasurer, Mrs. William Hastie; Recording Secretary, Mrs. A. B. Barker; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Eric Ryerson; House Convener, Mrs. Crawford Gordon; Sewing, Mrs. Strachan Ince; Recreation and Relief, Mrs. A. W. R. Sinclair; Penny Bank, Mrs. Harry F. Patterson; Nursery School, Miss Aileen Robertson; Councillors, Mrs. John W. Langmuir, Mrs. Gordon Shaver and Mrs. Thomas H. Wood.

May Queen

MAY QUEENS are crowned in November at the Ottawa Ladies' College. The title is given to the girl who is elected head of the May Court Club, founded forty years ago by Lady Aberdeen. This club is affiliated with the organization of the same name in the city, and is responsible for all the charitable work carried out by the school.

The Coronation this year was held on November 18 at the College. Blanche Ardill of Brownsburg, Quebec, was crowned May Queen, and Jane Currier of Ottawa was her Chief Councillor. The ceremony was at-



PEGGY CARTWRIGHT, Canada's own international stage and screen favorite, who will be seen with Phil Baker, in Robert E. Sherwood's Pulitzer prize play "Idiot's Delight" which opens a week's engagement at the Royal Alexandra Theatre on Monday, December 5. Miss Cartwright is a native of Vancouver and has appeared in London in a number of musical successes. She is a grand-daughter of the late Sir Richard Cartwright of Ottawa and a niece of Dr. R. C. Cartwright and Miss Cartwright of Kingston.

tended by Her Excellency, the Lady Tweedsmuir accompanied by Mrs. George Pape and Col. Willis O'Connor. Her Excellency addressed the school after the Coronation had been carried out in the traditional manner by the girls. She spoke of the work of Mrs. Elizabeth Fry, the great pioneer of prison reform in England, and left the thought with the girls that no one could stop them from doing great things if they were really in earnest.

Her Excellency was received by Miss Bowlby, the Principal of the College, Rt. Rev. Dr. J. W. Woodside, Moderator of the United Church of Canada, and Mrs. Woodside, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. MacRae and Mr. J. A. Machado.

Canadian Club

THE Hon. Ian Mackenzie, Minister of National Defence, was the guest of honor and speaker at the Canadian Club luncheon held at Quebec on Friday, November 25. Mr. Edmond Chasse presided and introduced the Minister, who spoke on "Canadian Ideals and the Old Walls of Quebec." Venerable Archbishop F. G. Scott, C.M.G., D.S.O., M.C., V.D., moved the vote of thanks. Included among the invited guests were the Honorable the Lieutenant-Governor, the Prime Minister of the Province and members of his Cabinet, the Right Reverend Philip Carrington, Lord Bishop of Quebec, Chief Justice Albert Seigny, Senator D. O. Lesperance, Senator George Parent, Senator Lucien Morand, Judge C. E. Dorion, Judge A. Rivard, Judge Lucien Caron, Judge A. Bernier, Judge Antoine Gauthier, Judge J. A. Provost, Judge Noel Beliveau, Judge W. Laliberte, Judge Romeo Langlais, Judge Alfred Savard, Judge H. Fortier, Judge Laetare Roy, Judge Thomas Tremblay, Brigadier E. J. Renaud, O.C., of Military District No. 5, Lieutenant-Colonel Clyde Scott, Lieutenant-Colonel G. A. H. Trudeau, Lieutenant-Colonel W. S. Lawrence, Lieutenant-Colonel Percy Flynn, Major R. Girard, and the Chiefs of Department of National Defence.

Minister Honored

THE Hon. Ian Mackenzie, Minister of National Defence, was entertained at dinner the evening of Friday, November 25, at the Quebec Garrison Club by the Quebec Military Institute. Major Gavan Power presided. Among those present were Brigadier E. J. Renaud, Colonel C. W. Wiggs, Colonel Pinault, Lieutenant-Colonel Percy Flynn, Lieutenant-Colonel Audet, Lieutenant-Colonel J. Matte, Lieutenant-Colonel E. B. Convery, Lieutenant-Colonel Legare, Lieutenant-Colonel C. Scott, Lieutenant-Colonel G. B. Howard, Major P. Raymond, Major V. A. Curmi, Lieutenant-Commander F. Price, Captain A. Paradis, Lieutenant-Colonel W. S. Lawrence, Lieutenant-Colonel J. Boswell, Lieutenant-Colonel Grenier, Lieutenant-Colonel G. A. H. Trudeau, Lieutenant-Colonel Jean Chalouit, Lieutenant-Colonel C. A. Young, Lieutenant-Colonel F. Magee, Lieutenant-Colonel E. A. Wiggs, Commander A. Pettigrew, Lieutenant-Colonel Reiman, and Major Devine.

Re-Elected

MRS. Wallace Barrett was re-elected president of Women's Committee of the Toronto Symphony Orchestra Association at the first annual meet-



MISS MARJORIE MCKINNON, debutante daughter of Dr. and Mrs. F. W. McKinnon of Ottawa.

—Photograph by Karib.

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ing, held at the home of the president, recently. Others unanimously re-elected were: Mrs. F. N. G. Starr, Mrs. George Dickson and Mrs. G. H. McFarland, vice-presidents; Miss H. Ethel Shepherd, treasurer; Mrs. Roscoe Graham, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Floyd Chalmers, recording. Executive committee: Mrs. Edmund Boyd, Mrs. W. L. Chalmers, Mrs. M. G. Counsell, Mrs. A. L. Ellsworth, Mrs. Robert Fennell, Mrs. J. E. Hahn, Mrs. W. J. Henning, Mrs. W. F. Houston, Mrs. J. Earl Lawson, Mrs. Alex. MacDonald, Mrs. Joshua Smith, Mrs. Kemp Waldie.

Vancouver Show

THE opening of the Vancouver Horse Show by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia marked the beginning of a gay round of entertaining in that city. Dr. and Mrs. R. B. Boucher entertained informally at a buffet supper, Mr. and Mrs. John Dunsmuir entertained after the show. Mrs. Lloyd Spencer was a dinner hostess. Mr. and Mrs. Theodore S. Phipps also entertained at dinner as did Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Jukes. Mr. and Mrs. Walter Leek were hosts in their box when their guests were Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Arkell, Senator J. D. Taylor and Miss Taylor of New Westminster.

Married

THE wedding of Mrs. Elizabeth Edwards Wilson of Indian Head, Sask., to Mr. Justice P. M. Anderson, newly appointed judge of the King's Bench of Saskatchewan, took place quietly in St. George's Church, Winnipeg, on Saturday, November 26. After a visit to Victoria, B.C., they will reside in Regina.

QUIZ ANSWERS

(See Page 40)

1. The article was assayed in London by the Worshipful Company of Goldsmiths (3).
2. Vermouth (2).
3. "I'll never get a Bermuda license for my car" (4).
4. Edouard Benes of Czechoslovakia (1).
5. "Are fish found only in Lake Winnipeg" (2).
6. Hon. R. B. Bennett (4).
7. A ship (2).
8. Shakespeare (1).
9. Queen Victoria (3).
10. Silver and copper (2).
11. Wood pulp (1).
12. Stephen Leacock-Rider Haggard (3).
13. It is deemed very bad luck (2).
14. A large state of that name in India (1).
15. In which the sole is attached directly to the upper while wrong-side-out (4).
16. Goodwood (3).
17. Benny Goodman (4).
18. McLaughlin-Buick (3).
19. Colonel W. A. Bishop (1).
20. Boguslavsky (2).

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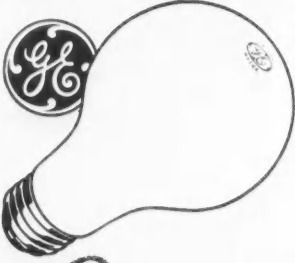
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CONCERNING FOOD

Doing Right by Mice and Men

BY CYNTHIA BROWN

WITH *Vogue* cautioning against heavy desserts and suggesting, at least for buffet meals, that nuts, dried and fresh fruits, and cheese are both chic and sufficient, I feel we should take a look at cheeses generally. Don't expect us to cover the cheese market. There are more varieties of cheese than there are patent medicines. Let us "speak that we do know." We know more about French cheeses than any others. Weren't we studying food in French all summer? With an effect on our figure too pitiful to discuss?

I suppose all food is best in its native district, including cheeses, but a lot of it exports very nicely. One big shop in this very town advertises over 100 varieties of cheese—they have actually 110 I believe—beating Macy in New York by a fair margin.

The cheese tray in France is presented to one twice a day before the dessert as an alternative to a sweet. And even those who have never eaten cheese to any extent before (like me), soon learn to accept the cheese and turn down the sweet. The French make awful sweets—*A Bombe Glacée*, Escottier's *Pêche Melba*, *Coeur à la Crème*, *Baba au Rhum*, and a few ways with chestnuts will be found at the best hotels in the big towns; otherwise, stick to cheese.

On the small hotel's cheese board in France you will probably have a choice of *Petit Suisse*, *Roquefort*, *Pont l'Évêque*, *Brie* or *Camembert*, and *Port Salut*. All these can be bought here.

What They Are

PETIT SUISSE is a little cream cheese delicately done up in an individual mould and wrapped round with paper. It is very simple and lady-like, and in France you are offered fruit sugar to eat with it which seems to put the final lid on its innocuous gentility.

Roquefort is a tingling, pungent cheese, a bit too salty for some palates. It is blue-veined and grand with the wines of the Côte d'Or. It is greatly esteemed in France for its tendency to make a mean wine taste princely.

Pont l'Évêque is a square box cheese not quite so creamy as *Brie* or *Camembert*. It has an endearing nutty flavor. It is best in late autumn or winter.

Port Salut is a round, firm skinned, delicate cheese, rather gelatinous in



MISS PAMELA ERWIN, debutante daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. Davidson Erwin, Ottawa.

—Photograph by Karib.

and very strong. There is an admirable Stilton cured in wine that seems to my patriotic palate to be as good as many a Stilton I've heard raved over in London.

Now the French cheese dish *par excellence* is the cheese soufflé. Combining as it does the nip of a good savory and the appearance of a good pudding, it is a grand substitute for both or either. Make one good soufflé and your nervousness over this example of culinary art will disappear forever. You can then begin serving fruit soufflés; prune, apricot or lemon or orange are all good, and you have widened your scope in good, smart finishes to a dinner quite extensively. The following are two practically fool-proof recipes for cheese soufflés, one made with bread crumbs, my favorite, the other with a white sauce base. In using fruit, simply put it through a sieve and substitute it for the cheese.

Cheese Soufflé I

- 1 Cup Fine Bread Crumbs
- 1 Cup Milk
- 1 Cup Grated Cheese
- 1 Tablespoonful Butter
- 1/2 Teaspoon Salt
- 3 Eggs

ADD the milk to the crumbs and when they are soft add the grated cheese, salt, softened butter and beaten yolks of eggs and beat all together. Now fold in the 3 stiffly beaten egg whites. The soufflé dish should be buttered lightly and only 2/3 filled with the mixture. Oven poach—(set the dish in a bigger pan of hot water) 40 to 50 minutes in an oven at 275°, increasing the heat to 325°. When apparently done, test the soufflé with a wisp. Too long cooking will make it tough, too short cause it to fall. But the straw will tell you when it is no longer really wet. Then take it out and serve it pronto, with plenty of English mustard.

By the way, in cooking a soufflé in an electric oven, run the heat up to 325°, turn off the top element and put the bottom to "low," open the oven door and wait until the thermometer has run down to 275°. Put in the soufflé and the heat should mount to 325° without further attention.

Cheese Soufflé II

- 3 Tablespoonful Flour
- 3 Tablespoonful Butter
- 1/2 Teaspoon Salt
- Cayenne Pepper
- 1 Cup of Milk
- 3/4 Cup Grated Cheese
- 3 Eggs

MAKE a rich white sauce of the first 5 ingredients and let it cool. Beat in the yolks of the eggs and the cheese. Chill it. Fold in the stiffly beaten whites and cook as soufflé No. 1.

With a cooked chicken liver salad, black currant or berry jam, baking powder biscuits, coffee, and these cheese cakes served with the salad, you have a light luncheon menu fit for your dearest enemy.

Cheese Cakes

PUT 1/2 cup butter in a saucepan, add 1/2 a cup boiling water, heat to the boiling point and add, all at once, 1/2 a cup of flour with some salt and cayenne. Stir constantly and cook until the mixture leaves the sides of the pan. Remove from the fire, add 1/3 cup grated cheese, preferably Parmesan, then beat in 2 eggs, adding one at a time. Drop from the tip of a spoon on a buttered cookie sheet in



MRS. D. STUART BELL, who directed three one-act plays recently presented by the American Women's Club of Toronto.

—Photograph by Sherriff.

little flat cakes. Brush tops over with beaten egg diluted with 2 table-spoonsful milk. Set small cakes of cheese on top of each cake and bake 15 minutes. Serve at once very hot.

"From the Urdu"

IN A BOUND edition of "Punch" for the years 1881 and '82 when I was very young, I found a lyric which spoiled all popular songs for me for many years. It had such quality—A Tommy, in a Guardsman's uniform swanked down a garden walk with a very pert young woman on his arm. Below them I read, over and over:

Ain't I the cheese, Ain't I the cheese
Round by the serpentine, under the trees
Ain't I the cheese, Ain't I the cheese
As I walks in the park with my pretty Louise.

In the *Encyclopaedia Britannica* under "cheese" I read "From the Urdu *chiz* 'thing' comes the slang expression 'the cheese,' meaning 'the perfect thing,' apparently from Anglo-Indian usage."

I think, myself, this column, this week, is emphatically the cheese.



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MEMORIES of Boy-Gone Days



OLD HOME WEAKNESS. Strengthening the bonds of blood and memories of happy years gone by, mother and son again share the good old foods of long ago! Beans, fresh from the oven, rich with juicy pork, redolent with the aroma of molasses and spice! One secret mother won't tell her big boy during Old Home Week: The beans she serves today are Heinz Boston-style—but he'll never know! They're just like her old-time beans!



SATURDAY RITUAL. Remember how good the kitchen used to smell on Saturdays? Beans were a-baking! All Friday night they soaked. Then mother drenched them with molasses and put them in a hot oven to bake, just like Heinz cooks do today!



PLAIN FISHIN'. For real fun, you can't beat plain fishin'! A pole, a string, a bobber, a worm, and a hook: two pals and baked bean sandwiches, home-baked beans on homemade bread. That was somethin'! Heinz-bean sandwiches are, too!

BAKING BEANS to please you was an all-day job when you were a boy. And it still is! But today Heinz cooks do the work. They select choice beans—soak them long—bake them in hot, dry ovens till they're ready to burst with mealy goodness. Then they add pork and a rich sauce of molasses and rare spices! That's Boston-style—in yellow tins, Heinz oven-bakes three other kinds: (1) With Pork and Tomato Sauce; (2) With Tomato Sauce, vegetarian style; and (3) Red Kidney Beans in a sweet sauce of their own.



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LONDON LETTER

People Get Cheered Up

BY P.O.D.

London, Nov. 14.

LONDON had a busy time with processions and ceremonial last week. The Opening of Parliament, Armistice Day, and the Lord Mayor's Show, all within a space of four days! But London didn't mind. London likes shows—except, perhaps, the part of London which is trying to get somewhere or other in a taxi-cab or a bus, and finds that it simply cannot be done.

Armistice Day was celebrated with the usual solemnity and impressiveness—perhaps a good deal more than the usual solemnity, in view of the thoughts that occupied most people's minds. Twenty years ago, the end of the greatest war in human history, the war that was to end war! And now—but there doesn't seem to be much use in going into all that. Everybody knows that war doesn't end anything. It merely sows a new crop of dragon's teeth.

So let's talk about the Lord Mayor's Show. That, at least, is a cheerful subject—almost a comic one. I don't know why mayors and aldermen should be so generally regarded as humorous characters. I've known a few in my time, and I don't remember that they ever struck me as being especially funny—not in their less official moments, at any rate. Probably it is the robes and chains of office that do the trick, and turn Mr. Brown, the well known butcher or builder, into a figure of high mirth.

As the Lord Mayor of London is one of the greatest mayors in the world, with the richest robes, the broadest and shiniest chain of office, and a gilded coach that has come straight out of Hans Andersen, it seems only right that his inaugural parade should be London's greatest annual joke. And so it is, thank Heaven! In a world full of scowling supermen, who go about spreading gloom and fear, it is a really fine and heartening thing that London's chief magistrate should be greeted on his inaugural day with shouts of laughter as well as rounds of cheers. It is good even for him.

Very Helpful

THIS year the Lord Mayor's Show was organized by the National Fitness Council, thus linking it up with certain plans for national preparedness. A little ominous in a way, perhaps, with its reminders of possible emergencies, but a very cheerful and attractive pageant just the same—the best in many years, it was generally agreed.

For one thing, the Show had a greater unity of effect than it generally has. And, for another, the sight of all these shapely young women and fine, up-standing young fellows, marching in formation, or giving on the various floats tableaux of all the recognized forms of physical recreation, was a very enlivening spectacle—though some of the poor girls and boys must have been a bit chilly in the costumes they wore, in spite of the amazingly mild November weather. The mildest in about ninety years, we are assured.

There was even a mountain-peak in the procession, a very imposing imitation of an Alp—except when it had to pass under a bridge. Then they simply lowered the top of it, like the funnel of a Thames steamer—a richly comic effect which the crowds found almost as funny as the Lord Mayor himself.

Altogether, a great day and a great show, and London, as usual, stopped business to watch it. I don't know what it costs, not only in the expense of getting it up, but much more in lost work and bottled traffic and all the rest of it. But, whatever it is, it's worth every penny. It serves the immense, the priceless purpose of cheering us all up.

WHEN Sir Kingsley Wood became Secretary for Air, I hazarded the guess: the not very hazardous guess—that the little, round, cheerful man with the cracked voice would get things done. He is the sort of man that does. He has a genius for it. There is no fuss, no posing, none of the familiar imitation of Atlas carrying the world on his shoulders. No one could look less like a great executive in full career. But, wherever he is, things just naturally start moving, that's all. And they keep moving!

In the few months that he has had charge of the air-defences of the country, an entirely new spirit has been created—a spirit of energy and confidence. Great plans have been got under way, and they are proceeding at full speed. If Herr Hitler has recently displayed a surprised indignation at the manner in which this country is arming itself, it is likely that his quite understandable but rather illogical wrath—what is logic to supermen?—has been more due to the activities of Sir Kingsley Wood than to those of any other man. He is going to make that much-advertised German superiority in the air very difficult to maintain.

Not content with this job, Sir Kingsley is now turning his attention to civil aviation. In the House of Commons last week he announced plans for the amalgamation of the two great British air-lines, Imperial Airways and British Airways, and the establishment of a public corporation. Something in the nature of the London Passenger Transport Board, which five years ago took over control of the Underground, the suburban railway, tramways, and bus and coach services. Every Londoner knows what a general boon that has been.

The new civil aviation combine will, no doubt, bring similar benefits in administration and development. Not before they are needed! The report of the Cadman Committee several months ago made plain the shortcomings of British civil aviation, and the need of an immense and concerted effort if these deficiencies were to be remedied. This new amalgamation is a most important step towards doing so.

Hitherto the Government has treated civil aviation as a sort of Cinderella. Sir Kingsley is clearly determined that this shall no longer be the case, and that this country shall possess a civil air-service as fine as any in the world—or finer. Being the sort of man he is, we shall probably get it.

Giants of Other Days

PERHAPS the reader will forgive me, an elderly golf-addict, if I end up with a little item of golfing news not without its charm and interest for such old fogies as myself. Our drives may go bumping along the ground, our approach shots may end nowhere, and our putts may be feeble and pathetic things. But at least our eyes have gazed upon the giants of other days, and we still solace ourselves with memories of their might and mastery. We like to think and talk about them.

On Saturday last at the South Herts Golf Club a charming ceremony took place. A tablet was unveiled to the memory of Harry Vardon, for thirty-five years the professional there. And four of his old comrades and rivals, Braid and Taylor and Herd and Ray, played an exhibition match in honor of the occasion.

That was a match worth going a long way to see, not only for the men they are, but for the sort of golf they played—in spite of the 266 years that their ages total up! Braid went around in 74, and the others were all thereabout. Braid and Taylor won by two and one—which was eminently fitting, for are they not the survivors of the great "Triumvirate"? How many of the young giants of to-day will be playing that sort of golf when they are nearing seventy?

Incidentally, this will not be the only memorial tablet to Vardon at the South Herts Club. A friend of mine, who played there some years ago, told me that he came on a small tablet in the rough, a few yards in from the edge of the fairway at one hole.

On it was an inscription stating that at this point Harry Vardon's ball came to rest in the rough off his drive "for the first time in two years"! Think of it—two years! A good many of us might earn a similar tablet, but on the fairway—if ever we could persuade our drive to finish there. Personally, I have long since given up hope.

Which reminds me, forgive this senile mauling of a story told me by another friend, who was getting a lesson from a famous Scotch "pro", and making rather a sad mess of things.

"Tell me, do you think I'll ever be able to play good golf?" he finally asked in despair.

"Ah, weel," said his mentor, "I wouldn't go so far as to say that, but perhaps after a few years ye'll get so ye can recognize guid golf when ye see it."

"Well, I have got there! That is something I can claim for myself—only that, alas, and nothing more. But I saw Vardon play—many times it makes up for a lot."

TRAVELERS

Sir Frederick and Lady Haultain, who have been visiting in the West have returned to Montreal.

Mrs. R. Russell Browne, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Richard Leach, and Colonel Leach, in Winnipeg, for a month has returned to Montreal.

Mrs. Arthur Nasmyth has arrived in Montreal from Gloucester, England, where she was visiting her daughter, Mrs. Dennis Griffin, to be the guest of her sister, Mrs. Carl Riordon, and Mr. Riordon, until after the New Year.

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ITALIAN LINE

(Continued from Page 15)

and Holmes," by Hildgarth Moore; "Longmans, Green, \$2.10; "The Child Shakespeare," by E. Nesbit; "Macmillan, \$2.25; "Practical Production for Canadian Schools and Colleges," by Margaret Nesbit; "Macmillan Call Publishing Company, 1000 University Avenue, Toronto, Ontario, \$12.50; "Golden Tales of a big industry," selected by Max Lamberton; "Macmillan and Stewart, \$2.00; "New Tales from Shakespeare," by G. D. Harrison (Newman's); "And There Was America," by Robert Davidson (Ryerson, \$2.10); "The Songs of Many Lands," selected by William van Loon and Grace Fitzgerald (Macmillan, \$2.50); "The Twelve and a Class,"

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Power Over Men

BY B. B. K. SANDWELL.

MICHELSELL makes the interesting point that the habit of over-exercising the right to privacy over the last century has been obviously of recent origin and rapid growth – will probably lead to a habit of singularly prudish and unsympathetic exercise of power over human beings. He exemplifies this by the case of Bruno Mussolini, the amiable Fascist aviator who was the target of a campaign of anonymous operation over his dress-sense. As a politician, the idea leads him to fear the approach of a period of exceptionally brutal tyrannies, and to discuss possible ways of restraining them. Most readers will admit that there seem to be grounds for this fear, though it may be suggested that the habit of over-exercising can hardly be more detrimental to character than the habit of too absolute power over human beings (as in slavery) or even over animals (as in the past).

The Young Adults Read

BY MARGARET LAWRENCE



Ziff on Zionism

BY WILLSON WOODSIDE

FOR 21 pages Mr. William Ziff's book held out considerably more than its title promised. It was not, as indicated by the subtitle, "A History of Zionism," a chronological survey of the movement's 100 years in all its seeming millions and flowering prosperity, the disconsolation of the Romans and the dispersion of the Jews were brought vividly to life, and the story of how the Jews had clung through centuries of darkness to the vision of their restoration to Palestine. Indeed, fully 100 pages of notes, bibliography, appendices and index seemed to indicate an immense erudition in the service of the Jew's passionate Zionism. Dr. H. H. Doherty, a Jewish scholar, described the early efforts of Zionism in Palestine, starting in the 1880's, as a smooth and triumphant progress, "The standard work on Palestine, *Reviews in Palestine*," by Rev. S. J. Teller of at least two serious crises, during one of which "the work they had started was in danger of total failure and abandonment." But according to Ziff, by 1914 "Zionism had seemingly won its battle, and was about to cash in on its investment of blood, cour-

It became the Great War, the mechanism of British policy, and the Falstaff Declaration. Britain fought the War, Ziff affirms, "as she sought to protect herself against the twenty-eight powers between 1788 and 1914, against the forces of the world." In 1915, France was demanding the British Foreign Office "hasten the anti-French peace." "Anxious to forestall the ambition of its powerful ally," "With calculating eye the British computed that the alliance with Jewish might have permanent value." "The only possible colonists of Palestine were the Jews. Only they could build up in the Middle-East a new dominion associated with Britain." Besides, "if the Jews should undertake to form a country, and would invest the necessary money, it would be for their own benefit, it would be for the benefit of the world, it would be for the benefit of the British Empire, and this ideal effort would not cost the Royal Exchequer penny."

from F. Schlegel himself, the Russian soldiers of Zorn, some 600,000 Jewish soldiers in the Russian armies would better resist Bolshevik temptation and demand continued vigorous prosecution of the War, and powerful support would be won from the Jews of America and the neutral countries.¹⁰ So, "fantasmic, clever, icy Balfour" – the who was known as Bloody Balfour – in consequence of his pacification of Ireland with guns, came forth in this manner as the "supreme power" in British Statecraft in favour of the Jews. This superb piece of prophecy by "this superb piece of prophecy" on the British "placed Jehovah squarely on the side of the Western Powers": "the great and important body of fundamentalist Christian opinion... wholeheartedly rose to the challenge".

Now everyone knows that there must have been reasons of state policy behind such an important declaration, and that if it had not been expected to benefit Britain, a British statesman would not have made it. Reusky points out that the time when the Declaration was made was the darkest period of the War for the Allies, just after the collapse of Russia. (Continued on Page 12)

Forty-Five Poets

BY B. K. SANDWELL

New Harvesting. Contemporary Canadian Poetry 1918-1928. Edited by Ethel Hume Bennett. Macmillan \$2.00.

THIS is a collection of 102 poems by 45 Canadian writers. All the poems have been written since the end of the war and most of them within the last five or ten years. Not all of the writers are post-war, but the compiler of this volume has recognized that a man may have been writing poetry in the '80s and '90s and yet have something fresh and timely to say in 1929 or even later; and this has enabled her to include a poem by Duncan Campbell Scott which, for its body of rich thought and clothing of beautiful sound, towers over everything else in the collection. The volume is a very good example of the principle enunciated by Charles G. D. Roberts which gave him the distinction of being the only poet to appear in this collection in company with his own son.

The anthology method of communication to Canadian poets and lovers of poetry turns out to be a very delicate thing to do. It is not easy to turn out an individual volume in which the first-class work is mixed with a quantity of padding. The alternative of producing a volume only every five or fifteen years, is too much of a strain on patience, besides involving the risk of being forgotten by the public. A well-selected anthology is therefore a great boon to Canadian poetry.

Miss Bennett has done an excellent job of selection. None of her 45 poets fail to justify the decision to admit them; and if some of their admirers were represented by a different poem that might be a matter of personal taste. There are probably four or five other writers who are so important to inclusion as those in this volume, but I do not think there is anybody about whose omission there could be bitter complaint. It is interesting to note the extent to which two publishing houses predominate in the collection of important Canadian poetry. The work of Louise Murphy, Bowyer, and Alexander Brown, George Herbert Clarke, E. K. Randal, Liversy, Flavel, McKelvey, Laren, E. J. Pratt, John Sheehy, F. R. Scott, Lyon, Sherman, and A. J. M. Smith, Dalton, Constance, Davies, Woodrow, J. E. H. Macdonald, Charles G. D. Roberts, Lloyd Roberts, Theodore Goodridge Roberts, and Tom MacIntyre.

IT would be useless to attempt to find any single new note or tendency predominating in this collection. One can say that in this poetry it owes nothing to Kipling, little to Tennyson, and a great deal to T. S. Eliot and Ezra Pound. There has been a great expansion in the range of simile and metaphor, resulting from the shaking off of old traditions as to what is poetic. Pratt, dealing with the officers in very bad weather, can say:

The double lines of lifeboats lay like frows

Of mastodons asleep in polar snows.

Scott, in "Povassan's Drum," has five lovely lines:

Steadily as death, the water
Wanders in the long grass,
And spangs of sunlight
Slide on the slender reeds
Like beads of bright oil.

(Continued on Page 13)

Light on the War

By COL. R. J. S. LANCHESTER
"Through the Fog of War," by Liddell Hart. Eyreton \$2.25

IT HAS become axiomatic that anything from the pen of Liddell Hart is intensely interesting, but his more than such praise. He has written a scintillating and brilliant history of the military leaders and statesmen of the world, from the dawn of civilization to the present day. His work is a masterpiece of clarity and insight, and it is a pity that it is so little known.

To most participants in and students of the Great War, the revelations will not be too surprising; most of us have long since learned the shrewd idea that our erstwhile idols were perched on very shaky pedestals. In this book, Liddell Hart has produced the earthquake and the pedestal are no more.

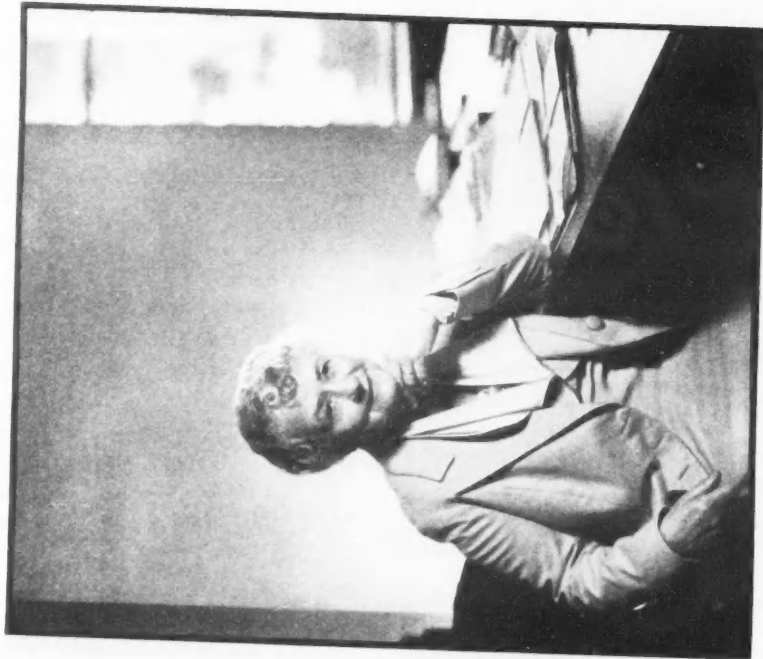
Here are a few of the more prominent idols that have lost their pedestals: Foch, Joffre, Ludendorff, Hindenburg, Kitchener, Haig, French, Henry Wilson and Robertson. If the pedestals could be re-erected, this reviewer would replace the fallen idols with the names of the British, American, and German leaders who were actually in command during the Great War. The lessons of her history, in getting the most out of her forces involved in combat, are of value on a grand scale instead of the narrow control of the sea to surprise her enemies with superior forces at important strategic objectives, such as Gallipoli. If Ian Hamilton had been given an adequate force, the Gallipoli Campaign would have been successful. Turkey would have capitulated, direct communication with Russia would have been established, which would have kept Persia in the war and brought Bulgaria in on the side of the Allies in 1915. "The German line," in France, may be looked upon as a completely new idea that cannot be completely invested, with the result that the lines may be held by an investing force while operations proceed elsewhere.

Kitchener's views were shared by Winston Churchill and Lloyd George. And yet it seems inconceivable, the British Army kept on assaulting fortresses that could not be carried by assault!

"Command and Staff work are quite different arts, and capacity for both is rarely combined in one individual. Yet, the system prevailing in most armies, the British included, does not adequately allow for that human fact."

There is food for thought in this statement by General Edmonds, the author of "The British Official History of the War." It is a pity that the British Army has been so long in coming to the realization that it is not a military but a staff college graduate, and that it is not a good commander but a good staff officer. The British Army has been so long in coming to the realization that it is not a military but a staff college graduate, and that it is not a good commander but a good staff officer. The British Army has been so long in coming to the realization that it is not a military but a staff college graduate, and that it is not a good commander but a good staff officer.

(Continued on Page 13)



MRS. GEORGE BLACK, M.P.
Author of "My Seventy Years."

Here Are Canadians

BY LADY WILLSON

It is difficult to select a few gems from a book of previous stones, such as "We learn from history that we do not depart from history." Great Britain, with her boundless historical knowledge, has a great deal to tell us of her history, in getting the most out of her forces involved in combat, are of value on a grand scale instead of the narrow control of the sea to surprise her enemies with superior forces at important strategic objectives, such as Gallipoli. If Ian Hamilton had been given an adequate force, the Gallipoli Campaign would have been successful. Turkey would have capitulated, direct communication with Russia would have been established, which would have kept Persia in the war and brought Bulgaria in on the side of the Allies in 1915. "The German line," in France, may be looked upon as a completely new idea that cannot be completely invested, with the result that the lines may be held by an investing force while operations proceed elsewhere.

"PATRICK SLATER" in "Robert Harding" shows himself again a philosopher and humanist. The novel in brief contains the experience of a young Englishman in Canada. Having been a farm hand near Markham, he returns to collect back pay owing him by the farmer. The farmer can't pay him, and the young man returns to the farm, intending to return the next day for his wages. That night the farmer's broken-down motor car is wrecked, and the young man is killed. The farmer is arrested by the police, tried and sentenced to be hanged. His sentence is commuted to life imprisonment. His prison life is told in detail. "Robert Harding" becomes a powerful indictment of the treatment of criminals in Canada. Released when war breaks out, Harding tries to enlist, but is rejected on account of defective eyesight. He becomes a down and out in Toronto, succeeds finally in obtaining employment, and meets a young woman who, like him, is a down and out. They marry, and she gives birth to a child. The story ends with the family moving to a new home, and the father becoming a successful businessman. The novel reaches its climax in a sensational development which occurs in the last chapter.

With these books in mind and Mr. B. K. Sandwell's broadcasts of last year, "Laughing with Canada," as well as the wholly delightful "Cooking with a Grain of Salt" by Cynthia Brown, which is a literary, modern, sophisticated, and dependable Canadian guide to good living, it is to be hoped that a very fair percentage of Canadians come into the world fully equipped with a sense of humor.

MRS. GEORGE BLACK'S "My Seventy Years" shows on every page the gaiety, pluck and energy of a woman who has lived a full and varied life. Mrs. Black speaks of herself as a Yankee-Canadian. The variety in the story of her life can scarcely be over-described. From social doings in Chicago, with Mrs. Pratt, to the Yukon, with her brother, the trail of '38 travelling with her brother.

(Continued on Page 13)

in training troops in retreat, as it disposes them to retire. It is time that retirement should be recognized as a definite means of leading the enemy into a trap.

Among the many factors which contributed to the success of the author's status, "We are a chivalry which surely outstrips the common sense," the British cancelled the appointment in 1911 to the Dardanelles Squadron of the one Admiral who had local knowledge, acquired as for mer Chief of the Turkish Naval Mission.

Every chapter and every page of this book is thought-provoking; sometimes, even 20 years after, one is inclined to fear one's hair and curse the stupidity and asinine blunders of our leaders. It is a pity that the same blunders are made again or will the military leaders of the future learn of "We learn from history" that we do not learn from history?

In reviewing previous books by Liddell Hart, I have recommended that they be read by all officers of His Majesty's Forces, by the Regulars or Citizen Soldiers. This book should be read by every citizen of the British Empire, and particularly by those who are "put in authority over us."

FRENCH DIPLOMAT
The Life of Jules Cambon, by Genevieve Taboulet. Translated from the French by C. F. Atkinson. Jonathan Cape, \$4.50.

AN EXCITING prelude to current history is this biography of a great modern French diplomat. The account of his public life from the last days of the Second Empire to post-war Europe throws an interesting light on the history and development of the Third Republic.

His career from the time he entered the Thiers Council of State in 1870, to his post-war work in the Council of Ambassadors and the League of Nations, was an expression of the national development, colonial expansion, and later urge for security, of France during that period.

His work in the colonial and diplomatic service touched directly many of the points of international conflict which, at the time, were apparent in the world. With his own apparent inability to see the future, and the contradictions in the international scene, the biographer has added value because it is written by one of the most talented political writers of France who, as a niece of the subject, has an intimate understanding of the events she describes.

Experience as Prefect in two important French industrial departments justifies Cambon the colonial negotiator and diplomat before he entered colonial service as Governor-General in Madagascar from 1887 to 1903. He was intimately connected with events preceding and during the Spanish-American war and gained an accurate understanding of the American domestic problems and their effect on America's role in international affairs.

(Continued on Page 13)

the methods. Miss Ritz, at seventy, speaks with the same modest pride of a David compliment as she did when the shy bride of a young *comte* (*chéri*). She writes in English with beautiful ease and considerable humor. If the book has a hero it has also a heroine. The enduring devotion and admiration of such a woman is not the least of the amazing achievements of a great life.

ONE A MINUTE
(Continued from Page 3)
no way to win. As has been said of another kind of gambling, "You may win and lose, but you cannot beat the game." It is a pity that the same blunders are made again or will the military leaders of the future learn of "We learn from history" that we do not learn from history?

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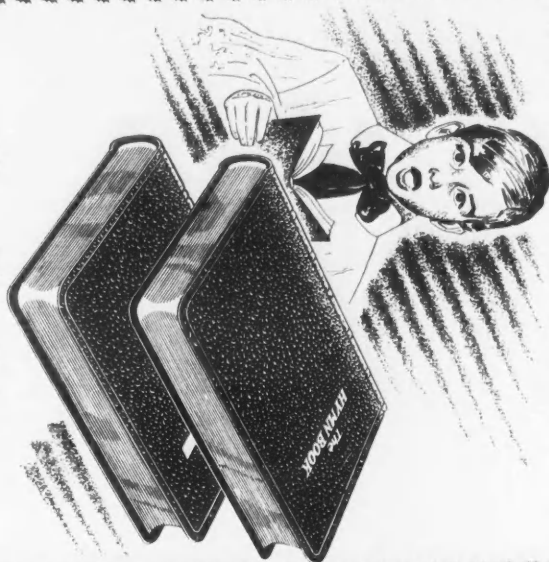
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"Midway in My Song" by Lotte Lehmann. Macmillan & Stewart. \$3.25. "Toscanini and Great Music" by Giovanni Gilman. Farrar & Rinehart. \$2.50. "George" by George Gershwin. Collected. Theodor Kutzer. \$5.50.

THE three books named above suggest in their variety of subject the kaleidoscopic nature of music. They deal with a great singer, a great conductor, and a composer of revolutionary influence. The most interesting of the three is the personal memoir Lotte Lehmann, German prima donna, who under the first publisher of Song. Famous as a singer, she is also a woman of literary gifts. The very first money she ever earned was not for singing, but for a poem published in Berlin. One of her novels, "Eternal Flight," has been translated into several languages. Her ability as a writer enables her to give charm to trivial incidents of childhood. Her latest book is important because it contains a candid story of how a composer of a poorly paid class in the civil service at Berlin made herself a singer of heart at her own expense.

MELODY, Armitage's volume "George Gershwin" is a handsome production typographically and contains many portraits of the symphonist in poster, who died at 38. From these 1937 in his 30th year. From these portraits one gets a sense of Gershwin's personality, a sense of his being apart altogether from his gifts as a musician. His pages contain thirty-four portraits of him at various times, from his early days in New York to his later years in Hollywood. The two latter for once find themselves on common ground. Gershwin was a little boy from East Side, was "discovered" by Paul Whiteman, whose orchestra he joined in 1924. In 1924 he was in New York, and in 1937 he was in Hollywood. The two latter for once find themselves on common ground. Gershwin was a little boy from East Side, was "discovered" by Paul Whiteman, whose orchestra he joined in 1924. In 1924 he was in New York, and in 1937 he was in Hollywood.

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WHIM-OF-THE-MONTH

(Continued from Page 9)

They soon pick up with Jeremiah the Rat, a metaphysical poet with a taste for Old Testament diction. The Rat, a metaphysical poet with a taste for Old Testament diction. The Rat, a metaphysical poet with a taste for Old Testament diction.

There seems to be a vague will-to-allegory in all this, though what it is I can't for the life of me say. May be Tappan was meant to represent the Small Average Citizen, Richard the Hollywood Donkey-riding, and Jeremiah the whole thing is a sort of piece of social analysis. It is a sort of piece of social analysis. It is a sort of piece of social analysis.

POWER

By Bernard Russell. \$3.50.

"It would be hard to find a more honest book of the time."—*New York Times*. A MELOD BOOK



LOUIS PATE

Author of "The Wrong World"

less softness and the dancing grace of its style, is so serious that the reader must marvel at the author's skill to be light, even blithe, to be whimsical, wistful, and mischievous, and at the same time, grave and patient and sad. The tale has its beginning in a vaudeville theatre where a young man, Ernest, returns to the theatre and to cry out like a lost soul, for someone whom he desires greatly. Who is it? Ernest seeks? Someone for whom he has a great reverence, someone who could soothe the agony of his torment, but no one of the actors or of the theatre staff can name the mysterious person. The take the query with them to the Speller's Back Room and when they return, they find a note pinned to the door. It is a note from a young man, Ernest, who has just been killed. Ernest's quest is not to answer this query, but to find out who he is. This query is not to be answered in many places and from many people. Why must there be evil in the world? Before that query can be answered, the evil itself is demonstrated. Ernest's father, a man of mystery, is the villain of the piece. The story of his life and in doing so reveals the fact that what takes young Ernest, Ernest's quest is not to answer this query, but to find out who he is. This query is not to be answered in many places and from many people. Why must there be evil in the world? Before that query can be answered, the evil itself is demonstrated. Ernest's father, a man of mystery, is the villain of the piece.

DAUDET TELLS ALL

By L. A. Mackay

"Daudet, 'The Wrong World'."—*New York Times*.

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